BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1857.....NO. 22.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 12 lines first insertion, $1 00
Do. do. 2 insertions,.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....7 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....12 00
Do. do. 6 do.....inserted weekly,.....14 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DENTIST!

J. H. FREEMAN, having bought out Dr. Kennedy, offers his services to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as practical DENTIST.
All operations performed by him warranted to give entire satisfaction. FRONT STREET.
Oct. 10th, 1856. 30-Sw—15-tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4-56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to build Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

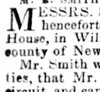
W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

LAW NOTICE.
M. E. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.



PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REMOVING South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teacy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.
Sept. 5, 1856.—1-tf JOHN A. NEWKIRK.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

3,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS to suit purchasers. Between Island and Harrison Creeks, in the county of New Hanover, on accommodating term. Good Landings and a plenty of Water at all seasons of the year. There are eight tasks of Turpentine and several hundred acres of valuable farming land, mostly Swamp lands, and well Timbered with White Oak, Red Oak, Ashe and Hickory with an under growth of Prickly Ashe. The improvements are a good two story Dwelling House, with Kitchen, Stables and Crib. Any person desirous of examining the lands can do so by calling on, or making application to either of the subscribers.
JOHN COWAN,
R. H. COWAN,
J. L. MEARES.
Dec. 4, 1856 75-1w—14-tf.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
☞ THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS,
Long Creek Post Office,
Aug 22—50-tf New Hanover Co., N. C.

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.

I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.
REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. H. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C.; John W. Olford, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m.]

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.
All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
Our address is Little Rock fish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principle and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.
The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For further information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.
W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms furnished with good beds.
Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.
Oct. 10—6-6m. GEO. ALDERMAN.

PACK DOGS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their services for the purpose of hunting runaway negroes. Their DOGS are well trained for the purpose. Their success in catching is all the reference they propose offering. Address
SIKES & BRYAN,
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
Nov. 14th 11-3m*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Strcklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.
For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.
Nov. 28—13-6m. JOHN HUFHAM.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines *at short notice*, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public.
The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have now an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or delay. H. W. & L. G. GRADY.
Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. 16-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. } New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3m—31-tf

General Notices.

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } County of New Hanover.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1856.
Margaret Anderson *vs.* John Q. Anderson.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Q. Anderson, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said John Q. Anderson to appear, plead, answer or demur to the said petition, at the next term of this Court, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be entered up against him.
Teste, JAS. A. WRIGHT, C. S. C.
Jan. 2, 1857. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 18-6t

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.
In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND. Five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.
There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.
This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.
As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.
We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.
Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.
The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.
For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'ed.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf

☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

NEGROES.
THE subscriber has made arrangements to accommodate all NEGROES consigned to him. Building known as the OLD COUNTY JAIL, situated upon the corner of Second and Princess street.
A wall will be built around the whole lot, thus securing the NEGROES without close confinement.
Liberal cash advances made when required.
M. CRONLY,
Sept. 18, '56.—11-tf—3-tf. Broker and Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 21—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
55 Chambers Street, and 33 Reade Street,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.
WILL BE PREPARED, on and after January 1st, to open their Spring Importations, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of choice, novel and desirable SILK AND FANCY GOODS, adapted especially to the wants of first class, North Carolina Merchants, and which will be offered at the very lowest market prices.
Jan. 9th. 19-3m

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to a deed of trust, made and executed by John F. Murrill to me, and for certain purposes therein named, I will sell at public auction, on the 1st Monday in March next, at Jacksonville, that well known and popular situation for a tavern, the Hotel recently occupied by the said Murrill.
This is a desirable place for a public house, the building having recently undergone repairs, and has been greatly added to. There is a new set of Stables and all other necessary out-houses. There is an opening at Jacksonville for a tavern, and any person wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber, or address him at Richlands, Onslow County, N. C. B. M. BARRY.
Dec. 19.—16-ts.
Wilmington Herald copy weekly until 1st March next, and send bill to the subscriber.

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery.
The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
JAMES DARBY.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856. 66-4t—13-tf

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
FOR THE rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Consumption, is universally known as the best remedy ever yet discovered for every variety of Pulmonary disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. By its timely use many, nay, almost all attacks of disease upon the lungs or throat are arrested, and thus are saved many thousands every year from a premature grave. No family should be without it, and those who do neglect to provide themselves with a remedy which wards off this dangerous class of diseases will have cause to deplore it when it is too late.—Proofs of the surprising efficacy of the Cherry Pectoral need not be given to the American people—they having living proofs in every neighborhood. But those who wish to read the statements of those whose health has been restored, and whose lives have been saved by its use, will find them in my American Almanac, which the agents below named have to furnish gratis to every one.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
Jan. 16th, 1856—20-2m

Schools.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.
S. J. FAISON, A. B., Superintendent.
THIS SCHOOL commences its Second Session on Monday, the 19th of January, 1857. The department in Agricultural Chemistry is still continued, under the charge of Prof. R. H. Drysdale, his laboratory being now replete with all necessary chemical apparatus. A Gymnasium has been fitted up on the grounds near the Academy—a feature in the School which will no doubt receive, as it justly merits, the cordial approbation of every patron. A company of Cadets is also in process of formation, in which each individual of the company will be drilled for one hour during each day; these new and valuable features being projected and conducted solely by Prof. Drysdale.
Warsaw is healthfully located on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, at its intersection with the Fayetteville Stage Road, this being of easy access from any point on or near these routes. Parents and Guardians will find few situations affording better advantages for the education, moral, physical and intellectual, of their children and wards.
Terms per session of twenty weeks, as follows:

Primary Department	$8 00
Higher English Branches	12 50
Classical Department	15 00
Agricultural Chemistry, with use of Apparatus	10 00
Incidental Expenses for this Department	2 50

No deductions from the time of entrance will be made, except in cases of protracted sickness; children being admitted for a whole or a half session as desirable.
Prof. Drysdale will continue to examine soils, marls, &c., as heretofore.
Board may be had in good families at from $8 to $10 per month. Six or eight can be accommodated by the Superintendent. D. J. MIDDLETON,
Jan. 16th—20-4t Secretary of Board of Trustees.

NOTICE.—The Female School will commence its 4th Session on Monday the 5th day of January next, under the Superintendence of Miss E. G. SMITH, Principal, a lady of fine acquirements, and long experience. She having taught the last three Sessions, and given general satisfaction, we hope to receive general patronage from the surrounding country. Board can be obtained in the best of families for eight dollars per month.
Tuition for Primary branches.....$ 7 00
Middle course..... 10 00
Highest..... 15 00
Pencilling and Painting in water colors $5 each.
F. A. NEWBERRY, Secretary.
Stricklandsville, Dec. 19th, 1856. 16-tf.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.
He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education*.
The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.
The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.
The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address.
REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

General Notices.

MATRIMONIAL.
TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AGED 23 AND 24 years respectively, respectably connected, of temperate and industrious habits, tolerably good looking, (though laying no pretensions to beauty,) wish to form the acquaintance of two young ladies, not over 22 nor under 17 years of age, with a view to matrimony. They must be of good personal appearance, possessed of fair education, amiable dispositions, and a general knowledge of the duties pertaining to good wives. Being unable, from close application to business, to form the acquaintance of ladies in the usual manner, we have resorted to this somewhat unusual method. Sincere in what we advertise, we request none to answer unless in the same spirit. All communications strictly confidential.
Address "SINCERITY,"
—an 23—21-2t Wilmington, N. C.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER SCHR. D. C. HULSE, from New York: 25 bags Rio Coffee; 10 bbls. C. T. Sugar; 10 Kegs Goshen Butter, prime. Low for cash.
Jan. 23. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.

LOOK OUT FOR LOST NOTES.
ON the 22d day of December last, the subscriber lost, or had stolen from him, his Pocket Book, with some money in it, and the following receipts and notes, viz: A. Empie's receipt for a note on Duncan M. Bryant for ($50) nine hundred and fifty dollars; a note on L. Peacock for eleven hundred and forty odd dollars, with a credit of $100, Dec. 20th, 1556; a note on Alfred Smith, payable to J. W. Edwards, for about twenty-seven dollars, and a note on A. C. Dickinson for fifty dollars, with two credits, one of $20 and the other of $10.
All persons are forbid trading for any of said notes, or receipt; and the makers of them are requested not to pay them to any one but the subscriber.
A reward of ten dollars will be given to any one who will deliver the said notes and receipts to the subscriber, at Whiteville, N. C. E. E. LEE.
Jan. 16th —20-6t

OVERSEER WANTED.
A YOUNG MAN, bringing good testimonials of character, can find employment, at fair wages, in above capacity, by applying to the subscriber, on his plantation, in Brunswick county. JOHN H. HILL.
N. B.—One acquainted with the culture of Rice and Turpentine would be preferred.
Nov. 29.—71-12t—14-tf [Commercial copy.]

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN,
TO act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH. A capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.
Dec. 26th 17-12t

Land of Thieves on the Line between Charleston and New Orleans.

The Montgomery *Mail* gives the deposition of two persons arrested at Montgomery, from which it appears that there is a band of Depradators on the line between Charleston and New Orleans. They visited Montgomery in December. The following are brief descriptions of some of the fraternity:

Hughey Glespy, (probably Gillespie,) is a man 45 to 54 years of age, has grey whiskers, and weighs 135 to 140 pounds.

Jim Pomroy is a little old fellow, with a cut on the right side of his chin. These are two partners.

Burt Miller is a "Hotel Sneaksman." He has lost by disease or accident a portion of his chin or jawbone. He is heavy set, and weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds.

David Lindsey is a fellow six feet high, with short black hair.

Long John Welsh has a remarkably small face, nose and mouth. Has sandy hair, red whiskers and moustache.

Bill Jones alias Thomas Tanner, is a good looking Irishman.

Frank Crosby is remarkably long legged, with a very slouchy walk. He has curly hair.

Irish Dick is a heavy set fellow, with light, short hair. He is pock marked.

Mase, the deponent, states that he knows only of one "fence" in New Orleans, at this time—he (the narrator) staying most about St. Louis. The receiver in question he says is named "Alexand," or "Allesand," or some such name, ank keeps a Coffee House corner of Barenne and Canal streets. He sends his plunder to Havana.

NONE EXEMPT.—In her life of George Washington, Mrs. Kirkland gives us one close view of the stately lady, Mrs. Martha Washington.

"If we were to give our private opinion," says Mrs. Kirkland, "we should say that Mrs. Martha Curtis Washington, with her large fortune, her strong domestic tastes and affections, and dutiful common sense character, exercised her full share of influence over the Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America. She had a very decided way of speaking, and as she never meddled in public affairs, we can easily imagine the General letting her have her own way in pretty much every thing else.

"A guest at Mount Vernon happened to sleep in a room adjoining that occupied by the President and his lady. Late in the evening, when people had retired to their various chambers, he heard the lady delivering a very animated lecture to her lord and master upon something that he had done, that she thought ought to be done differently. To all this he listened in the profoundest silence, and when she, too, was silent he opened his lips and spoke, "now, good sleep to you my dear."

Pay of the Revolutionary Army.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 8th inst., in reply to a correspondent, publishes the following, from the proceedings of the Continental Congress of the 27th of May, 1778, fixing the monthly pay of the officers and soldiers of the Continental lines. This rate of pay, as it regarded rank in the line of the army, was continued to the end of the war, and formed the basis of the settlements with the officers for ther commutation of five years' full pay. It will be perceived that this only relates to the *pay proper*, and does not include emoluments of any kind.

INFANTRY.

	Pay per month.		Pay per month.
Colonel and captain	$75 00	Captain-lieutenant	$26 66
Lieut. col. & captain	60 00	Lieutenant	26 66
Major and captain	50 00	Ensigns	20 00
Captain	40 00		
Paymaster, Adjutant, Q. Master, } to be taken from the line	20 00 13 00 13 00	} In addition to their pay as officers in the line.	
Surgeon	60 00	Drum-major

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1857.

NOTICE.

ON and after this day, January 12th, 1857, all *transient* Advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE, in cash, before they will be inserted.

Our friends in the country as well as in town will please bear this in mind, and remit the amount they are willing to lay out in advertising with the copy they wish inserted.

Moore's Creek Celebration.

After our paper of last week had been printed, we received a letter from Dr. J. F. Simpson, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, requesting us to call a meeting of said Committee, to be held on the battle-ground, on Saturday, the 24th inst.

Not being able to give the notice in time, which could not have been complied with, even had it been given, we await further notice, which we trust will promptly arrive.

Taxing Railroads.

We notice that Mr. Dockery, in the Senate, and Mr. Meares, in the House of Commons, have brought forward the project of raising revenue by imposing a tax upon through passengers or freight carried over the Railroads of the State. This system has been initiated in New Jersey; but the example of that State has been followed by no other State in the Union, and even there it is done in pursuance of a clause in the charter of the monster monopoly, which, for many years, ruled the State with a rod of iron, and caused it to bear the *sobriquet* of the "State of Camden and Amboy."

Apart from the fact that few, we trust, desire to earn for North Carolina, the unenviable reputation which this Algerine policy has conferred upon New Jersey, there are other matters to be looked at. It is as we have already said, in pursuance of a stipulation in the charter of the monopoly which controls all the travel passing over the State between the two greatest cities of the Union, that New Jersey levies this tribute. The charters of the Roads in this State contemplate no such thing, if indeed they do not directly oppose it, and render legislation pointing that way in virtual, and we think direct violation of the implied contract between such roads and the State.

It is expressly provided, in the 19th section of the Act chartering the Wilmington and Raleigh, now the Wilmington and Weldon, Railroad Company, that "the property of said Company, and the shares therein, shall be exempt from any public tax or charge whatsoever."

Now, we contend that a tax upon the use of any property is, in effect, a tax or charge upon the property itself. This road, or any other road, is chartered with the express object and intention of carrying passengers and freight, and any tax nominally on such passengers or freight is a tax upon the road carrying them, for common sense will show that, inregard especially to through passengers, there are rising up so many competing lines outside of the State, that our lines cannot afford to add this tax to their rates. They will be forced themselves to pay the tax and pocket the loss.

Let any person take a look at the progress being made towards diverting travel into other channels—efforts that cannot fail, under the most favourable circumstances, to exert an injurious influence upon the prosperity of the seaboard lines, and he will see at once that now is not the time when these latter lines can afford to pay tribute to any State through which passengers may be carried.

And indeed, in this State such an arrangement for raising revenue would be something like having money taken out of one pocket, and put into another, paying a commission for having the process carried on. The Railroads thus to be taxed are very largely State property. Take the upper line consisting of the Raleigh and Gaston and the Central, and a ridiculous spectacle would be presented, similar to that hinted at by the inhabitant of a very poor region of country, who said that he and his neighbors lived by skinning strangers, and when no strangers came along they skinned each other. *Perhaps*, the State may make money by skinning herself and putting a tax on the use of her own property, and then again, perhaps she may not.

Nor is it much better in the way of State interests, where the loss falls on the fund for the education of her children, which would happen with the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester R. Roads in which certain portions of the literary Fund are invested. It must seriously interfere with the dividends which go to swell the semi-annual distributions of School Money.

The gentlemen introducing and advocating this scheme of taxation, cannot, we think, have examined it carefully. The State cannot directly impose a tax upon the citizens of other States coming in or going out of this. She cannot guard her frontiers and keep up an army to exact a toll. She can only levy a tax upon the company or companies carrying them, and this tax is opposed to the spirit of their charters; must come mainly out of the Public Fund and the School Fund—is opposed to State policy which dictates that in the race of competition now about to commence in real earnest, her lines ought not to be made to labor under the disadvantage of carrying extra weight; and besides, we all know that the system of New Jersey subjects her to reproach, and is the topic of animadversion from Maine to Texas. We appeal to the State pride of these gentlemen and of the whole Legislature, and we are mistaken if we appeal in vain.

☞ The Fayetteville *Carolinian* regrets that the powers of the legislative committee of investigation, raised with reference to the Deep River Navigation, were so limited as not to allow them to go fully into the operations of the Company. It then goes on to name specific transactions, giving the names of persons connected with such transactions, which ought to be *thoroughly* investigated—which the parties concerned owe it to themselves to have investigated.—Right or wrong, the very air is full of these things, and the people do not discredit them. There is a terrible odium attached to the work, under its present auspices, and if the State were to grant four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on condition that individuals would make up fifty thousand, the thing would not be done by the outside public, unless assured of a different system. If the work is to be piddled and favoriteised, we go for selling it. We regret that the examining committee did not have a wider range of investigation. These charges preferred by the *Carolinian* are prevalent—they are killing the work—they are ruining confidence in all works—they are injuring the character of the State itself. They ought to be cleared up. We trust they will be; otherwise, stop the supplies.

We neither repeat nor endorse these charges, for we are not prepared from personal knowledge to prove or disprove them. We only state they are freely made—that charges of favoriteism, and of non-enforcement of contracts, have long been about—that altogether too much mystery has surrounded these transactions—that as friends of the work, we want this mystery removed—that as friends of justice, we want the blame, if there be any, to rest where it properly belongs—if there be no blame, that that fact should be made manifest, and the public mind disabused.

☞ Any man of tolerably fair sense and reasonable powers of observation, who will spend a few years in the editorial business, will see and hear a good many queer things, besides being enabled to estimate more properly the claims and pretensions of public men. That he will find a good deal of humbug among politicians there is little doubt, but it is to be questioned whether he will find an iota more of that sort of thing in politics than in any other walk of life. *Caveat emptor* is a safe rule in all things. Look out for what you get, and don't buy a pig in a poke.

Among the assumptions to be met with, and which may be regarded as amusing or simply disgusting, according as they are viewed, is the small affectation of a class of shallow politicians, one half of whose stock in trade consists in sneering at the newspaper press of the country and its conductors. They don't care—so they say—what the papers say—they never read such things, etc. We never saw a man in the habit of so talking who was not as sensitive in fact as though he had been flayed and every touch was on the raw. We never saw a really able and influential paper to the management of which more tact and talent were not devoted every year than would set up several such politicians with stock for a life time, and there are few really able and independent papers of any standing that have not been forced to build up and pull down many such *great* men as are those who think it an essential of their greatness to sneer at the press.

We notice a good deal of such stuff in connection with the investigation of the charge of corruption recently brought forward in Congress—a good deal of this affectation on the part of obscure practitioners or back-woods politicians, who, out of place, are nobodies, and who have neither talent, information, nor honesty sufficient for the requirements of successful journalism any more than they have the astronomical knowledge requisite to calculate the eclipses for the year 2857.

Such persons belong to that class who talk about "putting down" such and such papers, and generally succeed in stopping their own copy and reading a copy borrowed from their neighbor or neighbors. Of course, no paper worth prospering was ever affected in any way by such things.

We hear every now and then stale platitudes repeated about the power of the press—sort of 4th of July hurrahs, in at one ear and out at the other. There is no doubt truth—a portion of truth, at least, in all this. Such power *is* within the reach of the press; but to wield this power it must first respect itself and enforce respect from others. Its conductors must abstain from indulgence in that coarse invective and bitter crimination towards each other which is the too common disgrace of our journalism, and they must mark for what they are worth all those shallow-pated political upstarts, who think it very smart to reflect upon those by whose exertions alone such people are enabled to raise their heads above the political dismal swamp to which they legitimately belong. There is no doubt about it—the press is responsible for manufacturing big men out of rather small material, and these men, like beggars on horseback, are somewhat inclined to ride to the devil, or, like overgrown babies, think they can not only stand alone, but actually afford to throw mud at their indulgent dry nurses, the editors.

An amusing and ridiculous nuisance of this sort o trash is the fanfaronade delivered some time since in Raleigh by Mr. Rayner—a politician whose course deserves all the reprobation with which it has been visited, but who is not entitled by influence, ability, or anything else, to the attention he has received, or to the prominence which that attention has conferred upon him for the time being. His tirade is of such a character as to make even his own friends hang their heads; and for *such* men to indulge in language of contempt and disparagement towards one-half of the press of the State is simply contemptible.

Daily Journal Monday last.

☞ We are tired of abusing the weather and now feel called upon to praise it. It is actually pleasant this morning, although it froze last night a little; and we have a mail through as far as Richmond and some exchanges from Raleigh. Our exchanges from Charlotte and Salisbury speak of the weather in the Western part of the State as having been awful. So at Raleigh, so at Fayetteville. At Cheraw it was down to zero, with heavy snow.

The storm was so severe at Petersburg on Monday, the 19th, that the entire daily press of that city suspended publication on Tuesday morning, and no paper was issued from any office on that day. This is almost if not wholly unprecedented.

The *Express* of Wednesday reports two deaths from cold in the city—John Brown and Rawson Edwards. Also, Dr. Joseph Cox and his nephew, Mr. Traylor, who started on Sunday in a buggy to go to the plantation of the latter, a distance of some thirty miles, but who were found perishing in the snow on Monday morning, about eighteen miles from Petersburg. Dr. Cox died very shortly, and of Mr. Traylor there was no hope. The *Express* thinks it probable that others may have perished, but considers the numbers rumored as exaggerated. In the height of the "cold spell" at Petersburg, the gas failed, and the city was without light. Deprived of newspapers and gas-light, no wonder that the people perished.

As yet there is no communication by railroad with any point north of Richmond. The running of the night trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Road will be resumed from and after this afternoon, when the train will leave at 4½ o'clock.—*Daily Jour. 26th.*

☞ We confess to some disappointment this morning with our exchanges. The fact is that they like ourselves have been cut off from the outside world, and have been forced to grind over their old grist.—To be sure, they bring us news about the storm in their immediate localities, but that we had learned pretty much all before, and people are nearly as tired of hearing about the storm as they are of suffering under its inconveniences. Our readers will find something about the Legislature—an intelligent communication on railroad matters, and other things, too numerous to mention, in our columns to-day. For what we are enabled to spread before them as well as for what we are not, we trust they will make due allowance.

☞ There are at last some hopes of a Northern mail. Indeed, we had expected a considerable heap last night or this morning. The telegraph, however, brings certain information that the good time that has been so long coming is now about to come along. Some twenty back mails are actually in motion, and may be expected here to-night or in the morning. The mail agents and postmasters will have a benefit. In truth, we don't much admire the task of wading through our exchanges, which we expect to have hauled up from the post office in a four-horse wagon. The weather is now pleasant enough, and people are flying around with bills.

[*Daily Journal of Wednesday.*

☞ Last evening a Sailor belonging to the Schoone-Wake lying in the stream, fell over or was knocked overboard and drowned. Some two or three Sailors belonging to the Schooner are under arrest, and a legal examination will no doubt be had, pending which we forbear remark upon the rumors afloat abroad with reference to this affair. [*Ibid.*

☞ Travel was to have been resumed yesterday between Richmond and Washington City, and we may expect in a day or so a perfect avalanche of mails. There were in the different hotels about 700 strangers, all anxious to go North.

Norfolk and Portsmouth seem to have got the full force of the storm. The Elizabeth River and even Hampton Roads were thickly frozen as far as Old Point Comfort. The Norfolk *Herald* of Tuesday morning, the 20th, says:

"Yesterday morning after the storm abated and it had ceased snowing, we had an opportunity of taking a view of the harbor, and we will not be contradicted we are sure, when we say that it presented one of the most magnificent scenes ever witnessed in our latitudes. The harbor and its tributaries were covered as far as the eye could reach with a sheet of ice, which held every floating object fast in its embrace, not even permiting the steam ferry boats to move a peg from their wharves, and over which was strewed innumerable mounds and hillocks of snow, with here and these air holes *crowded with wild fowl*, which had been driven from the bay and sea shores for refuge from the storm and the cold below—and hundreds of people surrounding and capturing them at their leisure. Several geese, brant and ducks, being benumbed by the cold, in passing over the city either fell from exhaustion or from striking against walls of houses, and were picked up—and numbers were taken on the ice benumbed or frozen to death. It seems unfeeling to connect the idea of *Sport* with the capture and destruction of these poor creatures, and we shall therefore say that they afforded those who ventured out in such desperate cold circumstances abundance of wholesome exercise and provisions enough for at least a week to come."

It is said that ducks were so plenty at Norfolk last week that you could buy them for 12 cents a pair. We doubt it.

☞ Marshall Radetzky, the oldest military chieftain of distinction in the world, has recently died in Italy. He was over ninety years of age, and had been in service full seventy-six years. Fifty-six years ago he had attained the rank of Major General, and nearly fifty years ago was a Field Marshall.—At the time of the general outbreak in 1848, he was Commander-General of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and, although over eighty, he displayed an energy that would have done credit to a man in the prime of life, and a severity in repressing republican movements that would have better become a savage. His military conduct was far more worthy of praise than his civil administration. In one campaign against Charles Albert, of Sardinia, he broke in pieces the combination of which that monarch was the head; and, by the battle of Novara, laid Sardinia herself prostrate at the feet of the Emperor, and this at a time when everywhere else the Austrian power was trembling to its fall, and only saved by the intervention of Russia.

Death of Mr. Brooks.

It will be seen that Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of S. C., died suddenly this week in Washington City.—Mr. Brooks, no doubt, had his faults of temper like other men, but in spite of them, the fact remains that he was a true Southern and a chivalrous gentleman—one whose death is to be deplored. We have blamed him for whipping Sumner, although we regretted the occurrence as affording capital to our enemies at the North.

Unquestionably that unfortunate affair—for an affair may be unfortunate without being wrong in itself—gave to Mr. Brook's name an amount of notoriety which he was far from coveting, while it afforded a handle for his and our enemies. We trust that now his defamers will, at least, be silent, and his friends remember but his true and noble impulse, forgetful of the occasional imprudences into which these may have led him—perhaps did lead him. Mr. Brooks was about thirty-seven years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

COLD IN GEORGIA.—During the recent cold spell, a man started for Atlanta with a load of Cherokee Whiskey. In the neighborhood of Marietta, he camped out one night, and in the morning he found the hoops burst off his barrels, and instead of his beloved beverage, as many icy pillars stood before him as he had barrels. It was certainly cold weather and weak whiskey.

☞ The latest news from Nicaragua rather puts a different face upon Walker's prosperity, yet without enabling us to form any definite opinion upon the subject, or to dispose of the doubts which surround the matter. Walker may be in a better position, or he may not. Further advices will be required to clear the matter up.

The Hillsboro' *Recorder* says that on Friday morning, the 23d inst., the thermometer at that place was down to 12 *degrees below zero*. At least three persons are known to have perished in Orange county.

On Saturday morning, the thermometer at Philadelphia showed 16 degrees below zero.

☞ Hon. John Barney, of Baltimore, died in Washington on the 26th inst. Mr. Barney must have been quite an old man.

☞ Mr. Buchanan is at present in Washington city on a brief visit. It is probable that some office-hunters may try to see him.

Marine Disasters.

NEW YORK, Jan 27.—The brig *Zoara*, from Darien, was abandoned, dismasted and water logged, on the 20th. The crew arrived here to-day.

The brig *Philura*, from Savannah, come in collision with an unknown schooner on the 18th, and was abandoned on the 20th in a sinking condition. The captain, first mate and steward, rescued from a raft, have arrived here. The crew got aboard the schooner during the collision.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan. 27.—The steamer *R. W. Forbes*, reports seeing, yesterday, a large steamship, supposed to be an European one, ashore at Sansoet head, Nantucket, with signal of distress. No communication can be had with Nantucket, on account of ice, which extends for miles around the spot where the steamer is reported ashore. Doubtful whether particulars can be obtained for a day or two.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—*Later.*—The captain of the tow-boat *R. W. Forbes* reports that the steamer ashore off Nantucket looked like the *City of Manchester*.

The *Forbes* took off the crew of the bark *Island City*, from Galveston, before reported anchored in distress off Nantucket.

The Brig, *Helen F. Ryder*, from Jacksonville for New York, is abandoned. The crew have arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.

Virginia Vessel Abandoned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The schooner S. H. Pickett, from Virginia, bound for New York, was abandoned on the 15th of January. The crew have arrived here.

Mr. Buchanan in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Hon. James Buchanan arrived here to-day on a temporary visit. He was greeted by many friends. No public reception.

LATER.—Mr. Buchanan waited on the President to-day, and it being public reception day, he was warmly greeted by numerous visitors. The President received him cordially.

He remains at the National Hotel, accessible to every one, but is not crowded with visitors.

Death of Hon. Preston S. Brooks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of the 4th Congressional District of South Carolina, died here this evening, of the thickening of the larynx. He had been ill nearly a week, but died almost without a moment's warning.

LATER.—Mr. Brooks was sick only two days of croup.

Commander Rowan Cashiered.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The sentence of the Court Martial in the case of Commander Rowan has been approved by the navy department, and he officially notified that he is cashiered.

Seizure by Custom-House Officers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The Custom-House officers seised to day the entire stock Messrs. Henne & Brothers of Maiden Lane, consisting of diamonds and other precious stones, and amounted to $150,000. It is charged that the goods were smuggled.

Unexampled Cold Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Despatches from all parts, north, east and west, chronicle the unexampled cold of to-day—the thermometer varying from zero to 30 degrees below. The registered thermometer at Cambridge Observatory, was 16 degrees below zero, at 7 o'clock this morning.

RALEIGH, Jan. 22, 1857.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE.—The Revenue bill was still under discussion. The tax upon liquors caused some debate. The friends of the bill endeavored to pass it in this session, but every opposition was given by the opposite party. At an unusually late hour, the bill passed its third reading. Yeas 23, nays 15.

An additional section was added, laying a tax of 25 cents on every through passenger and every throughton of freight on all the railroads in the State.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A resolution in favor of B. H. Stanmire was under discussion. It has been before every Legislature since 1848. After a long debate, a resolution giving him $2,384, in lieu of all claims on the State, passed its third reading.

A bill, providing that the Banks of this State shall make statements of their affairs every three months to the Governor, for publication, passed its second and third readings.

A bill concerning Homesteads, giving an exemption from execution to the amount of $1,000, was under discussion until recess.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Homestead bill was postponed, after some debate, until the 4th of March. Yeas 50, nays 44.

A bill amending 4th section 131st chapter of the Revised Code, concerning the duties of Shipping Master in Wilmington. Mr. Holmes objected, as the bill gave the Shipping Master the power of a Magistrate, in arresting deserters. He offered an amendment, providing for the Shipping Master to procure a warraat from a Magistrate. After some discussion, Mr. Meares accepted the amendment, and the bill passed its second and third readings.

No other bill of any public interest was acted on during the remainder of the session.

RALEIGH, Jan. 23, 1857.

SENATE.—Mr. W. R. Myers who had been detained in Charlotte by the snow, wished to have the vote passing the Revenue Bill re-considered, in order to introduce a section to impose a tax of $500 on Brokers. Senate refused to re-consider. Messrs. W. H. Thomas and W. R. Myers were allowed to record their votes in favor of the Revenue bill.

The bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company was read the second time. Mr. Rives offered to amend by striking out $200,000 and inserting $450,000. Mr. Mills opposed the amendment, and moved to lay it on the table; rejected. Mr. Rives advocated the increase—he considered the improvement practicable, and entered into debate to prove his assertion. Mr. Mills understanding the vote in the House against the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad was reconsiderd and would likely pass, his constituents would be in all probability provided for. He would therefore vote for the bill, and asked leave to change his vote upon the Revenue bill. Mr. Coleman avowed similar sentiments, and both were permitted to change their votes., Messrs. Pool and Cherry were in favor of the work, as necessary to develope the mines of the State. Mr. McDiarmid thought this appropriation would only make the work temporary—to make it permanent, twelve hundred thousand dollars were necessary. Mr. Rives withdrew his amendment. The question was taken on the report of the committee, appropriating $200,000, and rejected.—Mr. McDiarmid moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and in lieu thereof, insert a bill giving $100,000 to pay the debts of the company. Mr. Rives opposed the amendment, as it would destroy the company. The amendment was rejected. Yeas 5, nays 26.

Pending the debate, the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The debate was resumed on the Cape Fear River appropriation. The sum named by the committee, $300,000, was adopted, and the resolution passed its second reading. Yeas 22, nays 16

The Western extension Railroad bill also passed its second and third readings. Yeas 21, nays 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Holmes presented a memorial and resolution requesting our representatives in Congress to take measures to have an appropriation passed for the removal of a bar in Cape Fear River, below Fayetteville; read the first time and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Badham, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to receive the resolution appointing the 26th inst., for a final adjournment.

Mr. Cox of Perquimans, introduced a bill concerning the removal of a bar in Yeopin River.

Mr. Thompson moved to make the bill to complete the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad the order of the day for Saturday 24th inst., adopted—yeas 67, nays 26.

The bill to charter the People's Bank was taken up. On motion of Mr. Baxter, it was made the order of the day for Monday next—ayes 46, nays 43.

A message was received from the Senate agreeing to receive the resolution concerning adjournment.

Mr. Baxter moved to take up the bill to increase the revenue of the State. Messrs. Bridgers and Settle opposed the bill. Mr. Baxter explained; it was a bill to levy a tax of one dollars upon Bank Stock in lieu of all other taxes upon dividends, &c.—yeas 53, nays 53. The Speaker voting in the negative, the motion was rejected.

Mr. Glass moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad bill Mr. Holmes said the object of the motion was merely to make some amendments in the charter, to allow the Company to proceed with the work, no appropriation would be asked for. Mr. Meares explained the nature of the alterations required. The motion was adopted.

A bill to diminish the costs of suits of law was taken up. It allows the plaintiff and defendant to be examined in open court. Mr. Stubbs supported the bill. Mr. Outlaw opposed the principle of the bill. Mr. Bridgers examined the principle of the bill and made a very able speech in favor of it. Mr. Jenkins replied to Mr. Bridgers in opposition. After considerable debate the bill was indefinately postponed—ayes 52, nays 18.

The Senate bill repealing the criminal clause against the passing of small notes was read. It gave rise to much debate. A motion was made to postpone until the 4th of March, rejected—yeas 40, nays 63.

The House took a recess before coming to a decision on the bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The debate was resumed on the bill repealing the penal clause for issuing or receiving small notes.—Messrs Outlaw, Bledsoe and Gilliam, opposed the bill. Messrs. Meares, Caldwell and Ogburn, approved it. An amendment proposed by Mr. Bledsoe, to give the Bank of Fayetteville permission to issue small notes was rejected. Pending a speech by Mr. Sharpe in favor of the bill, the House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

A resolution by Mr. Reeves to inquire into the expediency of selling the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Deep River Company was rejected—yeas 31, nays 39.

The bill repealing the penal clause for issuing or recovering small notes, passed its second reading—yeas 62, nays 40.

The bill authorizing the banks of this State to issue one, two and three dollar bills payable on demand in silver coin, and not more than 10 per cent on their capital to be issued. The bill was amended by striking out "silver coin"—yeas 51, nays 46. Another amendment providing small bills should be on the same paper as $5's and $10's, was adopted. An amendment prohibiting the issue of mutilated notes was accepted by Mr. Elliott, the author of the bill. The bill passed its third reading—yeas 53, nays 43.

A bill to pay Magistrates for taking tax lists, passed its third reading.

The House then adjourned.

RALEIGH, Jan. 24, 1857.

SENATE.—Mr. Dockery moved to reconsider the vote on the Western North Carolina Railroad. He thought the Road committed the State to too large an amount. He was for going little by little. He was afraid we were going too fast, and therefore wished to reconsider the vote and amend the bill; when amended, he would vote for it. He was for building the road to Morganton, and there stop at present. With that the Company ought to be content. Mr. Wilder opposed the reconsideration, and moved to lay the motion on the table. Mr. Cherry hoped the vote yesterday would be conclusive. He did what he could to forward internal improvements. He would vote for reconsideration, but would not commit himself to any amendment. The motion to lay on the table was rejected.

The Senate went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hill in the Chair. The debate to reconsider occupied the session. Messrs. Avery, Dockery, Cameron and Eaton, participated in it. The motion to reconsider was adopted. Yeas 25, nays 15. This is considered as defeating the bill.

The Senate then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Western Extension Railroad bill was made the order of the day for Monday.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the Senate adjourned to Monday morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Rushing moved a message be sent to the Senate proposing to adjourn *sine die* on Monday 2d February, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Several amendments were rejected, and the resolution passed. Yeas 73, nays 19.

The following bills and resolutions were read and appropriately referred:

Mr. Stiles, a bill to authorise the appointment of commissioners for the Western Turnpike Road. Mr. Speer, a bill concerning the common school fund.

Mr. Lyon, of Granville, introduced a resolution to appoint a joint select committee to inquire into the expediency of selling the State's interest in the Cape Fear and D. R. Navigation Company. Mr. Settle was in favor of appointing a committee merely to inquire into the expediency, but no more. Mr. Lewis, of Wake, opposed the resolution, also, Mr. Cotten.—On motion of Mr. Hill of Halifax, the resolution was laid on the table. Yeas 47, nays 17.

Mr. Hargrove introduced a bill to tax Merchants selling goods, the produce of Abolition States.

The order of the day being the bill to increase the capital stock of the Atlantic and N. Carolina Railroad Company. Mr. Badham said the aid asked was $400,000, he was opposed to granting more than two thirds of that sum, let individuals subscribe the rest. Mr. Jones advocated the bill as introduced.—Mr. Thompson addressed the House in support of the bill, described the advantages of Beaufort Harbor, and explained that the difficulties attending the execution of the work, was the reason why the cost exceeded the estimates. Mr. Thompson made a very able speech, and was listened to with attention by the House.—Mr. Davidson moved the bill be postponed until the 22d of February; rejected. Yeays 29 nays 67. Mr. Badham's amendment limiting the States subscription to two thirds of the sum asked, was adopted. Yeas 61 nays 37. The bill then passed its second reading. Yeas 58, nays 43.

A message from the Senate with an Engrossed bill to amend the 99th Chapter of the Revised Code, entitled Revenue. The Revenue bill was then read the first time. Also a bill to charter the American Exchange and Mining Company, and a bill concerning Civil Progress.

On motion of Mr. Scales, the Revenue bill was made the order of the day for Monday next, and from day to day until disposed of. Yeas 55, nays 12.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

A bill to raise a sinking fund by investing the proceeds of the State's interest in the various public works, was read the second and third times and passed.

A bill to loan $6,000 to Concord Female Institute also passed.

Mr. Lewis, of Wake, offered a bill to charter the Bank of North Carolina, which was rejected on its third reading—yeas 47, nays 48. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table—yeas 74, nays 31.

A bill to elect clerks and masters in equity was defeated, after much debating—yeas 35, nays 46.

A bill to appropriate $3,000 for the improvement of Pasquotank river was defeated—yeas 23, nays 60.

At half-past 6 o'clock the House adjourned to Monday morning.

RALEIGH, Jan. 26, 1857.

SENATE.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to adjourn sine die on the 2d of February.

The order of the day being the bill for the Western extension of the N. C. Rail Road was taken up. A long debate ensued on an amendment by Mr. Avery, that $500,000 only be called for from the State Mr. W. R. Myers moved an amendment to the above that no part thereof be applied to making a tunnel through the Alleghany Mountains. Messrs. Avery, Dockery, Cherry, Coleman and W. H. Thomas, participated in the discussion. Mr. Myers amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 26.

Pending the debate, the Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Bank was taken up. A very spirited debate ensued, in which Messrs. Eaton, A. J. Jones and Wilder participated. A motion to repeal the 17th section was rejected—yeas 24, nays 16 The 18th section was repealed—yeas 29, nays 13. The 22d section was also repealed, and an amendment authorizing the issue of notes not less than three dollars adopted. Mr. Wilder moved an amendment disqualifying the President or officers acting as proxies—adopted.

At 4 o'clock the Western Extension bill was taken up. Mr. Dockery moved to strike out all of the bill except as much as would build the road to Morgantown—adopted—yeas 23, nays 18. Mr. Gorrel moved that the bill be referred to a select committee—adopted. The Speaker declined to appoint a committee against his convictions of right. Mr. Dockery suggested Messrs. Eaton, Cherry, Gorrel, Hill and Coleman. Mr. Coleman declined to be a member of the committee, being hopeless of constructing a road capable of advancing the interests of North Carolina. Mr. Dockery suggested Mr. Thomas, who declined, not being willing to accept the scraps of the North Carolina Railroad. Mr. Dockery then suggested Mr. Wilder, who also declined. The Speaker then said he would exercise the authority vested in him, and appointed the five gentlemen first named. Much excitement prevailed during the discussion.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Ferebee, a resolution was adopted to provide additional accommodation for the cabinet of State Minerals.

Mr. Bynum introduced a bill to consolidate the office of Clerk and Master in Equity with that of the Clerk of the Superior Court in the County of Northhampton.

Mr. Martin, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury.

Mr. Gaither, a bill to incorporate the Eagle Mills Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Martin, a bill to lay off and improve a road in Surry and Wilkes Counties.

Mr. Dills, a resolution for the special benefit of Jackson County, concerning County, Bonds.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, Mr. Hill, of Halifax, offered a resolution limiting speeches to 15 minutes which was taken up and adopted. Yeas 42, nays 26.

On motion of Mr. Badham, the bill relative to the law of evidence was made the special order for to-night, at 7½ o'clock.

A message from the Senate was read, concurring in the proposition to adjourn *sine die* on Monday 2d February.

The order of the day being the bill to charter the People's Bank, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, various amendments recommended by the committee, were adopted.

An amendment by Mr. Montgomery was rejected. The bill did not pass its third reading. Yeas 41, nays 66.

The bill to amend the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Charter, was taken up. On motion of Mr. Meares, all the sections granting aid from the State were stricken out. Messrs. Davidson and Bethea offered amendments. On motion of Mr. Green, the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

The bill granting aid to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, was taken up. Mr. Bledsoe moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a substitute, giving the company $400,000 on condition of setting aside all receipts, over and above expenses, as a sinking fund to pay off the bonds as they fall due. Pending the debate, the hour arrived for taking up the Revenue bill which was read. Mr. Meares moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert a bill levying a tax of 50 cents upon every through passenger on Railroads and Canals, and 5 per cent on amount of freight receipts. A motion to strike out all after the enacting clause was rejected. Yeas 46, nays 65.

The House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A communication from the Governor was read, relative to the purchase of a statue of Washington, which was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, a resolution was passed authorising the expenditure of a sum not exceeding $1,000 in furnishing the Executive mansion.

The revenue bill was under discussion until five o'clock, when the House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The bill to incorporate the Greenwood and Murfreesboro' Railroad Company, passed its third reading.

A bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Virginia Railroad Company was laid on the table.

A bill to repeal the act of 1852, respecting "giving copies of wills, filed in the Secretary of State's office, in evidence." After a very able debate by Messrs. Badham, Meares, White, of Bladen, and others, it passed its second and third readings. Yeas 56, nays 39.

A bill to incorporate the Southern Air Line Railroad Company passed its third reading.

No other bills of any public interest were acted on.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY, January 27, 1857.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. J. B. Jones, the rules were so amended as to hold night sessions.

The bill to ascertain the federal population of Ashe, was read the third time and passed.

The bill to amend the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad, was read the third time.—Mr. Coleman advocated the bill warmly, and was replied to by Messrs. W. H. Thomas and Dockery, in opposition. Mr. Mills advocated the bill with much ability. Mr. W. H. Thomas offered an amendment taxing passengers and freight for the benefit of the State—rejected. Mr. Coleman again spoke in explanation of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Gorrel, who opposed changing the gauge of this road.—He would presume the present gauge, for he had great hopes that the Western N. C. Road would be extended, and a general connection made. Mr. W. H. Thomas moved to amend by restricting the road to its present gauge for eight years, in order to give the State time to extend the Western N. C. Railroad, this was rejected—yeas 9, nays 24. The bill was then rejected—yeas 13, nays 24. The Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

Boath Sessions were occupied principally with the debate upon the Western extention bill. It finally passed, restricting the road to Morganton and no further with the State's aid, but allowing the books to be opened for individual subscriptions for the sections beyond that point.

A number of Engrossed bills from the House and noticed in our previous reports, were read the first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Dancy introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to instruct the State Geologist to direct his assistant to attend exclusively to the agriculture of the State. Mr. Withers moved to amend by directing the Geologist to employ two more assistants, to be approved of by the Governor. After some remarks by Messrs. Ferrebee, Withers and Jenkins, Mr. Montgomery moved that the State Geologist should report semi-annually, through two newspapers published in Raleigh, the names of the counties surveyed—which being accepted by Mr. Withers, the resolution passed as amended. Ayes 46, nays 16.

Mr. Holmes presented a resolution asking an appropriation of $3,000, for erecting a suitable monument to commemorate the Battle of Moore's Creek.

The following bills were introduced and read:

Mr. Sharpe, a bill to authorize Guardians to invest their wards' funds in State bonds and bank stock.—Mr. Scott, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State, by excluding bank officers from seats in the General Assembly. Mr. Lewis, of Wake, a bill to amend the act relative to the Lunatic Asylum.

The revenue bill was then taken up, and was under discussion until the hour of recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House was engaged in the Revenue bill which passed its second reading. Yeas 53, nays 46.

NIGHT SESSION.

A bill to incorporate a Medical Board was postponed until the 7th of March.

A bill to incorporate the Salem and Germanton Railroad Company passed its second reading.

The remander of the Session was occupied in a debate upon the bill to charter the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company. It was opposed by Mr. Baxter in a very energetic speech, and supported by Mr. Meares in a very able manner, pending the discussion, the House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

RALEIGH, Jan. 28th, 1857.

SENATE.

A message was received from the Governor in relation to purchasing Hubbard's bronze statue of Washington.

Mr. Cunningham offered a resolution providing for the investment of the Literary Fund in State bonds or stock of the banks of the State. Messrs. Hill and Clarke advocated the resolution. Mr. Houston oppose it, on the ground that the Fund belonged to the Literary Institutions of the State, where they could be securely invested. Mr. Pool moved to amend by making loans for 10 years, and the interest to be paid annually—adopted—and thus amended the resolution passed—yeas 26, nays 18.

Mr. Mills proposed to send a message to the House that when the General Assembly adjourns, it adjourns to meet in November. Not agreed to.

A number of engrossed bills from the House were then taken up and read the first time.

The Senate took a recess.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Humphrey as Chairman of the Committees on claims and on public buildings, requested to be discharged from further attendance—agreed to.

Mr. Baxter introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Greenfield and French Broad Railroad. It amends a clerical error made by the Engrossing Clerk of the Legislature of 1854 and 1855.

On motion of Mr. Cotten, the bill to charter the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company, was made the special order for Thursday night, half-past seven o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins, the Western North Carolina Railroad charter was made the special order for Thursday morning, 11 o'clock.

The unfinished business being the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, was taken up. An amendment by Mr. Davidson, was rejected. Another by Mr. Meares allowing the Company to erect rolling mills, &c., was also rejected. Mr. Meares offered an amendment, authorising a branch to be builit connecting with the Western Railroad Company, which after some debate, was adopted—ayes 38, nays 37.—An amendment offered by Mr. Meares allowing the road to commence at Fayetteville, was adopted. An amendment prohibiting any portion of the State appropriation to be applied to the building of the branch roads, was offered by Mr. Holmes and adopted. An amendment by Mr. Badham striking out all after "Gold Hill" in the 5th section, was adopted—having the same effect as Mr. Holme's amendment, the bill then passed its third reading. Yeas 63, nays 41.

The Revenue bill was taken up and a very spirited debate ensued. Mr. Leach, of Dav

For the Journal.

A Railroad to the Coal Fields.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have seen with regret the loss, in the Legislature, of the Western Railroad bill, and have been surprised that no step has been taken to get another bill to construct a road to connect this market with the Coal Fields.

To save time in discussing all the "ways and means," I will propose a plan that may still be made available, and add much to the State's interest in her railroad stocks.

Why not *use the charter* of the Wilmington and Weldon Company, to build a branch from some favorable point to the Coal Fields via Fayetteville, if the Western Company would be willing to *merge* their stock, at a fair valuation? If not, let the road start at some point near Faison's Station, and run directly to the Coal region.

The Wilmington Company has some $1,200,000 worth of stock not yet sold, that could be made available if this Company choose to have it sold for this purpose. Then the State could transfer the stock of the N. C. R. R. Co. to the amount of $500,000, or one half of the cost of this *branch*, or any other amount that may be agreed upon. This transferred stock would, in five years, pay a 7 per cent. dividend to the State. It would, by the time the road was graded, sell for enough to iron and partially equip this branch. You can readily see the advantages to be obtained by building this road, as a *branch*, rather than as a separate work, both in cost of equipment and in working the road by the same officers, and, to some extent, the same machinery, same repair shops, &c., &c.

My plan then is as follows:—The Legislature to pass an act to *aid* the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company to construct a branch of their Road to the Coalfields via Fayetteville, with authority to purchase the improvements of the Fayetteville and Western R. R. Co., by giving that Company, or its individual Stockholders, a certain proportion of W. & W. R. R. Co. stock for theirs—at a fair valuation; —or, if that Company refuses this offer, to construct the branch by some other route to the Coalfields.—The State to take one *half* or one *third* of the stock by a transfer of the State's stock in the N. C. R. R. Co., or by the issue of bonds, as may be thought best. The W. & W. R. R. Co. to issue of their unsold stock, from time to time, enough to pay one half the cost of this branch;—but all the stock invested in the branch to be excluded from dividends, except the profits derived from its own business, until the branch is complete and worked one year,—or until the Stockholders in the main stem, are willing to *merge* the whole stock. This act can be passed subject to the approval of the Stockholders of the Wilmington Road, at a general meeting called for the purpose.

Should this branch start from some point near Warsaw or Stricklandsville, it would make a very convenient route via Goldsboro' to Beaufort or Carolina City, and for some years to come supply all the needful wants of the community; but when the business and population increases to a sufficient extent, a branch, or a separate road could be built to the seaboard from the point of junction on the Wilmington road.

Gentlemen, I have very hastily *sketched* the main points of a *plan* that will give us a road to the Coal region, and at the same time to Fayetteville, if they choose. It will enhance the value of the Wilmington Railroad as well as the State's stock, and cause the most economical management and working of the Coal Field road. A FRIEND OF THE WORK.

Later from Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The steamship James Adger, from San Juan, with dates to the 13th instant, arrived here to-day. The purser reports that the cholera had disappeared from the Isthmus. There was little sickness and no deaths on the Adger.

Walker is represented to be in a better condition, having 1200 able bodied men at Rivas, who are well supplied with ammunition and provisions. Col. Lockridge, with 300 men, was still at Punta Arenas, awaiting the completion of a steamer, which would be ready about the 17th January.

The Adger encountered great fields of ice on her homeward passage, in latitude 32 deg. 30 min.

Several returned Nicaraguans give very contradictory statements as to Walker's present situation, but they confirm the previous report, that Hennigson had escaped from Granada and joined Walker; also that there had been a revolt at Leon, and that the insurgents had joined Walker.

Passengers by the *James Adger* give an account of Walker's situation rather contradictory of previous statements

The seizure of steamboats by Capt. Spencer is confirmed. Spencer states openly that he acted in behalf of Vanderbilt. No injury was offered to the passengers in the captured boats, but they were escorted to Greytown, where the steamers were boarded by officers from a British man-of-war, who ordered the baggage and men to be put off immediately.

Spencer kept the American flag flying from his steamer, although he made the capture in the name of Costa Rica.

Pres't Mora, for the Costa Rica Government, issued a proclamation granting pardon to Walker's men and free passage back to the United States.

Both officers and men were deserting. They all tell hard stories of suffering from hunger and sickness.

Walker is reported to be still at Rivas with 600 men. Another account says, Spencer states that the Costa Ricans have fifteen hundred troops posted along the route, and they are all in force at Saraqui, and have guns posted on both shores. The rumor was confirmed that General Chilton, with a large body of men had pronounced for Walker at Leon.

Walker, it is said, re-took Rivas and Leon without losing a man.

Captain Saunders, with his rifles, had advanced to Leon to occupy that post.

Later from Texas.

The steam ship *Mexico*, Capt. Lawless, from Indianola and Galveston, arrived at New Orleans on Wednesday morning last, bringing dates from Galveston to the 17th inst.

There is no news of importance from Texas. The Galveston *News*, of the 17th, furnishes the following:

Captain J. Wells was stabbed in Huntsville on the 3d inst., by one Green, who was committed for trial.

The present high price of cotton, and the prospect of its being still higher, seems to have enhanced the value of field hands in all parts of Texas we have heard from. The True Issue says a sale was lately made in LaGrange, when one good field hand was sold for $1,720, and another for $1,860.

The Central Texian, of Grimes county, says the planters there have for some time been busily engaged in ploughing, preparatory for planting. This is doubtless the case in nearly all the counties of the State.

The Camanche Indians, near Fort Belknap, are now sending hides, dressed deer skins, buffalo robes, &c., to Houston for sale.

The Brenham Inquirer says a young man named L. Hood, of Independence, was recently accidentally shot, while bear hunting in the Yeagua bottom. A twig caught the triggers of his gun, and the discharge tore off the back part of his head.

The Galveston *Civilian* says:

William A. Matthews, well known in Western Texas, died in Gonzales, on the 24th ult. He came from Tennessee to Gonzales in 1828-'29, married a daughter of the Empressario De Witt, acquired a large estate, and leaves behind him a reputation of which his descendants may feel proud.

N. McLean, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Gonzales.

The Weather and the Mails.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Five mails, delayed by the storm, arrived here last night from Baltimore.—The road was afterwards obstructed by drifting snow, but it is again cleared, and no further trouble is anticipated. The road to Harrisburg is still blocked up with snow.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Trains from Philadelphia yesterday morning arrived at eleven in the forenoon. This has been the coldest day of the season. Nothing doing on 'Change.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Last night was the coldest known for a number of years.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The steam ship *Black Warrior* has arrived via Old Point Comfort. She lost her masts during the gale of the 18th, and run short of fuel. In this emergency she was obliged to make use of the cabin furniture. The *Black Warior* remained at Old Point Comfort till the 24th. She passed the *Empire City*, bound for Havana, on the 21st, inside Cape Henry. Several vessels are ashore at Old Point Comfort, but no lives had been lost.

Advices per Black Warrior, at New York from Havana, say that Dr. Kane's health is still in a critical condition.

The Spanish Squadron had again been ordered to Vera Cruz.

Rather Spicy Correspondence.

The following correspondence appeared in the report of Gen. Henningsen, of Walker's army:

HEADQUARTERS, Granada, Nov. 28, 1856.

To the Commander-in-Chief of the remains of Walker's forces.

SIR: We the undersigned Generals of the Guatemala, Salvador and the Nicaragua forces, for humanity sake, now invite you to surrender yourself and your soldiers as prisoners of war, before we order our respective forces to fall upon you, in which case very few of you might have a chance to be left living, in spite of our best intentions to avoid blood being shed. We must make you know that you will have no kind of protection from Walker, for he has been entirely routed out at Rivas and Virgin Bay. Nor could the steamer ever land a single man, all the beach being covered with our troops. If you give yourselves up as prisoners of war, delivering all your arms, you have nothing to fear, for your lives will be saved, and you will be very well treated and set at liberty, giving you your passports. We have lots of prisoners in our hands, some of them wounded, and the most part untouched, and we treat them as well as our own men, as the bearer of, who is one of them, will inform you.

We hope you will listen to our friendly invitation, and it you do not accept it we have at least the satisfaction of having done all that laid in our power to avoid your total destruction, giving you two hours' time for your answer. Believe me, sir, yours,

M. PAREDES,
General of Guatemala forces.
RAMON BELLOSO,
Gen. Com. Salvador and Nicaragua forces.
THOMAS MARTINEZ,
General commanding Nicaragua forces.
P. VICTOR ZAVALA,
Major General Guatemala forces.

To Zavala, Belloso and the other rebels and pirate leaders whose names I cannot waste time to decipher.

SIRS: I have no parley to hold with men who I know lie. I regret for the good of the cause to be obliged to offer you that you lay down your arms in two hours, your lives will be spared; if not, within six months I will, in the name of the Government I represent, hang you all as high as Haman.—Price, as a traitor, I intend to detain and shoot, but I return one of your prisoners, captured yester day.

C. F. HENNINGSEN.

Acting in the name of the Commander-in-Chief and President of the Republic of Nicaragua.

In his report; Gen. Hennigsen remarks:

When the allied Generals did order their respective forces to fall upon us, which they no doubt did to the best of their ability, I would remark, if it were admissible in a report to be epigramatical that they fell back, fell off, and according to last advices, fell out.

Tom Sheridan out Shooting.

Tom Sheridan was staying at Lord Craven's at Benham, (or rather Hamstead,) and one day proceeded on a shooting excursion, like Hawthorn, with only "his dog and his gun," on foot and unattended by companion or keeper, the sport was bad—the birds few and shy—and he walked and walked in search of game, until unconsciously he entered the domain of some neighboring squire—A very short time after, he perceived advancing toward him at the top of his speed, a jolly, comfortable gentleman, followed by a servant, armed as it appeared, for conflict. Tom took up a position, and waited the approach of the enemy. "Hallo! you sir," said the squire, when within half ear shot; "what are you doing here, sir, eh? "I'm shooting, sir," said Tom. "Do you know where you are sir?" said the squire. "I'm here, sir," said Tom. "Here, sir," said the squire, growing angry; "and do you know where here is, sir?—these, sir, are my manors; what dy'e think of that, sir, eh?" "Why, sir, as to your manners," said Tom, "I can't say they seem overagreeable." I don't want any jokes," said the squire; "I hate jokes. Who are you, sir—what are you?" "Why, sir," said Tom, "my name is Sheridan—I am staying at Lord Craven's—I have come out for some sport—I have not had any, and I am not aware that I am trespassing." "Sheridan!" said the squire, cooling a little, "oh, from Lord Craven's, eh? Well, sir, I could not know that, sir—I—" "No, sir," said Tom, "but you need not have been in a passion." "Not in a passion, Mr. Sheridan!" said the squire; "you don't know, sir, what these preserves have cost me, and the pains and trouble I have been at with them; it's all very well for you to talk; but if you were in my place, I should like to know what you would say on such an occasion?" "Why, sir," said Tom, "if I were in your place, under all the circumstances, I should say, I am convinced, Mr. Sheridan, you did not mean to annoy me; and as you look a good deal tired, perhaps you'll come up to my house and take some refreshment" The squire was hit hard by this *nonchalance*, and (as the newspapers say,) it is needless to add, acted upon Sheridan's suggestion. "So far," said Tom, "the story tells for me, now you shall hear the sequel."

After having regaled himself at the squire's house, and having said five hundred more good things than he swallowed; having delighted his host, and more than half won the hearts of his wife and daughters, the sportsman proceeded on his return homewards.—In the course of his walk, he passed through a farmyard; in front of the farm-house was a green, in the centre of which was a pond, in the pond were ducks innumerable swimming and diving; on its verdant banks a motley group of gallant cocks and pert pullets were feeding; the farmer was leaning over the latch of the barn, which stood near two cottages on the side of the green. Tom hated to go back with an empty bag; and having failed at his attempts at higher game, it struck him as a good joke to ridicule the exploits of the day himself, in order to prevent any one else from doing it for him; and he thought that to carry home a certain number of the domestic inhabitants of the pond and its vicinity would serve the purpose admirably.

Accordingly up he goes to the farmer, and accosts him very civilly: "My good friend," says Tom, "I'll make you an offer." "Of what sir?" says the farmer. "Why," replies Tom, "I've been out all day fagging after birds, and I havn't had a shot.—Now, both my barrels are loaded—I should like to take home something; what shall I give you to let me have a shot with each barrel at those ducks and fowls—I standing here—and to have whatever I kill?" "What sort of a shot are you?" said the farmer.—"Fairish!" said Tom, "fairish!" "And to have all you kill?" said the farmer, eh?" "Exactly so," said Tom. "Half a guinea," said the farmer. "That's too much," said Tom. "I'll tell you what I'll do, I'll give you a seven-shilling piece, which happens to be all the money I have in my pocket." "Well said the man, "hand it over." The payment was made. Tom, true to his bargain, took his post by the barn-door, and let fire with one barrel and then with the other. and such quacking and splashing, and screaming and fluttering, had never been seen in that place before.

Away ran Tom, and delighted at his success, picked up first a hen, then a chicken, then fished out a dying duck or two, and so on, until he numbered eight head of domestic game, with which his bag was nobly distended. "Those were right good shots, sir," said the farmer. "Yes said Tom, "eight ducks and fowls were more than you bargained for, old fellow—worth more, I suspect, than seven shillings—eh?" "Why, yes," said the man, scratching has head, "I think they be; but what do I care for that? *they are none of them mine!*" "Here," said Tom, "I was for once in my life *beaten*, and made off as fast as I could, for fear the right owner of my game might make his appearance, not but that I could have given the fellow that took me in seven times as much as I did, for his cunning and coolness.

Supreme Court.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In Williams v Griffin, from Beaufort, affirming the Judgement.

By PEARSON, J. In *Do ex dem* Williams v Cornell, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Phillips v. Murphy, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith v. Eason, from Wayne, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Hailey v. Wheeler, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in Johnston v. Sikes, from Wilson, affirming the order. Also in Harrison v Bridgers, from Nash, affirming the judgment. Also, in Grimsley v. Hooker, in equity, from Greene, directing a reference.

By BATTLE J. In Smith v Sasser, from Wayne, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Barrett v Cole, from Moore, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Carter v Streator, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also in Batten v Collier, from Johnson, affirming the Judgment. Also in Green and Lane Kornegay, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in Batemam v Latharp in equity, from Washington

THE FOUR B's.—We clip the following from the Deleware *Gazette:*

"In the November election, Delaware gave her vote in favor of Buchanan, Breckinridge, Bayard, and Bates. Four B's better calculated to secure harmony in the political hive could nowhere be found."

Thirty-Fourth Congress.—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Nourse, of Maine, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hamlin, appeared to-day, was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Wilson presented the credentials of Mr. Sumner, a Senator elect from Massachusetts for six years from the fourth of March next. Sundry private bills were passed. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Chester was brought before the House by the Sergeant-at-arms, and a resolution was adopted calling on him to furnish an excuse why he did not appear before the committee appointed to investigate charges of bribery. After debate it was determined that the witness should answer in writing, under oath. Mr. Chester was then given into the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms. Several private bills were then passed and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate debated the Indian Appropriation bill.

In the House, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported an amended tariff bill, which he stated will reduce the revenue $14,000,000.

The bill giving to each branch of Congress the entire control of its contingent fund, was debated without action.

The submarine telegraph question was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House holds session in the evening for debate only.

The Post Office Committee of the House have decided to favor a line of steamers from New York to the West Indies and Brazil, via Savannah. Have also ordered a bill to be reported in favor of a line of steamers between Panama and Valparaiso, and a line from New York to Cronstadt, via Rotterdam.

Destructive Fire.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The machine shop, engine house, and four locomotives, belonging to the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, at Lake Village, N. H., were burnt to-day. The loss is $40,000.

From the Patent Office Report of 1855, p. 304.

On the Manufacture of Champagne Wine.

BY D. PONCE, OF MOUNT ZION, HANCOCK COUNTY, GEORGIA.

As I have not noticed, in the Patent Office Reports, any information relative to making Champagne wine, as it is manufactured in France, it has occurred to me that the proper mode has not been adopted in the United States. The celebrated Catawba Champagnes of Ohio do not, as far as they have come to my knowledge, retain their effervescent quality so long as those imported from abroad. I have tasted some two years old, which was quite sparkling; while others, at four years of age, when opened, were perfectly still. I have also made some Champagne myself, which has been attended with the same result.

The following method of making Champagne, as practiced at Chalons sur-Marne, by M. Jaquesson, one of the largest manufacturers in France, may be useful to those who are engaged in wine-making in this country:—

When the fruit is gathered and pressed, the juice is exquisitely sweet, but, in a few days, this is changed by fermentation in the casks in which it is placed. When fermentation subsides, the wine is vapid and very disagreeable. It is then stopped, and fined to as great a degree of brightness as can be obtained before the bottling season, which is usually in March following the vintage. When it is put up, a second fermentation is induced by putting into each bottle a small glass of what is called "liquer," (sugar-candy dissolved in wine and fined to brightness.) This fermentation produces a fresh deposit of sediment, or lees, however bright the wine may be when bottled. In this process, the greatest attention is necessary, and the bottles are closely watched, the temperature of the air being carefully regulated, to promote or check the fermentation; yet thousands of bottles explode, so that at least 10 per cent. is charged as a cost of manufacture; in seasons of great and sudden heat, 20 or 25 per cent. are broken. When the wine, after clouding with fermentation, begins to deposit a sediment, the bottles are placed, with the necks downward, in long beds or shelves, having holes obliquely cut in them, so that the bottoms are scarcely raised. Every day a man lifts the end of each bottle, and after a slight vibration replaces it a little more upright in the hole, thus detaching the sediment from the side, and letting it pass towards the neck of the bottle. This is done for some time, until the bottle is placed quite upright, and the sediment is entirely deposited in the neck of the bottle, which is then ready for "disgorging." In this process, a man holds the bottle steadily, with the mouth downwards, before a recess prepared for the operation; cuts the wire, when the internal force drives out the cork, and with it the foul sediment. The skill of the workman is shown in his preserving all the pure wine and losing only the foul. There is an indescribable manipulation in this. Another cork is ready to replace that blown out, the bottle is filled with some previously purified wine, and again stacked. A second disgorgement is always necessary, when the wine is prepared for sale; sometimes a third. When ready, it is sweetened to suit the taste. This preparation is, in fact, a second disgorgement. But the wine now gets another dose of liqueur, which is prepared with great care and purity, of candy, dissolved in white wine for the ordinary Champagne, and red wine for the pink, and the coloring thus given is sufficient.—The quantity put into each bottle depends on the market for which it is intended—generally a good wineglassful. This gives it the exquisite sweetness, and aids its quality for sparkling when opened. It may be added, that in the last operation, the corks should be well compressed before they are driven into the bottle.

The above was procured from a friend, who lately travelled through the Continent of Europe.

APPROPRIATE.—The following is "traveling:" A young married lady, whose union had not been prolific of "little darlings," has suspended on the wall in her bed-room, directly over the head of the bed a neat little picture, underneath which is the following quotation from Scripture: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Job Printing.

We would call the attention of Merchants, Business men and others, to our facilities for executing with promptness and in a superior manner, JOB PRINTING in all its varieties, and solicit a share of their patronage. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up our Jobbing Establishment, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Plain and Ornamental work, such as Ball Tickets, Programmes, Cards and Circulars of every description; also Pamphlets, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Promissory Notes, Way Bills, Hand Bills, etc., etc., with neatness and on reasonable terms.

RUSSIA SALVE.

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by

S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 6th. 26-6m. Agent for the proprietor.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 22d inst., on the Lower South West, Onslow county, by J. W. Hardison, Esq., Mr. BURGESS WILLIAMS, to Miss CHRISTIAN POLLOK.

In Newbern, N. C., at the Washington Hotel, on Thursday the 8th inst., by W. B Wodsworth, Esq., Mr. ENOCH H. LANE, to Miss SARAH A. BRYAN, daughter of the late Johnson Bryan.

In Newbern, on the same day, at half past 8 o'clock, A. M., by the Rev. Henry F. Greene, CHARLES LOWENBERG, to LUCIE, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Chas. Duffy.

At Topsail Sound, on the 22d inst., at 12 M. by Joseph M. Foy, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM P. POPE, to Miss SARAH JANE HANSLEY.

DIED,

At his residence in Duplin county, on the 14th inst, Mr. ROBERT WILKINS, in the 67th year of his age.

The deceased was in every respect one of those characters of whom it may be said, "he was a most excellent man." For twenty years he was a devoted member of the Baptist Church, and for several years he served his brethren in the capacity of Deacon. He was an honest man, a good neighbor, a pious Christian, and a devoted husband and father. He has left a wife and seven children, together with a large circle of friends, to mourn their irreparable loss. But we have hope that we shall see him again, in that world of spirits, "where the wicked shall cease from troubling, and the wary shall be at rest." Peace, dear brother, to thy sainted dust; rest from all thy toils, thou shalt rise again. [Biblical Recorder please copy.] W. M. K.

In New Hanover county, on the 26th inst, at the residence of James M. Hilburn, SARAH MURRELL, consort of Lemuel B. Murrell, of Brunswick county, aged 72 years.—She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

DROWNED, on Tuesday evening, 27th inst., Mr. Henry Williams, of New York, aged about 28 years, seaman on Schr. Wake. He leaves a family in New York.

☞ New York papers please copy.

In Fayetteville, on the 21st inst., Mrs. MARY I. YATES, consort of Wm. J. Yates, of the Charlotte Democrat, aged 23 years.

In this town, on Sunday, 25th inst., M. J., son of S. and B. Anathan, aged one year.

At his residence, in Bladen county, on the 20th inst., JOHN O. DANIEL, Esq., aged 56 years.

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emollient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slightest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots. It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dand-uff, strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gross or dozen.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by

S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct 8, 1856.—28-6m—6-6m Agent for the Proprietor.

SALE OF LAND.

BY VIRTUR OF A DECREE of the County Court of New Hanover County, at December Term, 1856, I will offer at public sale, on Saturday, February 22d, 1857, at the late residence of James M. Flinn, deceased, in Kaintuck District, New Hanover County, four hundred acres of land, subject to the Widow's dower, adjoining the lands of John T. McMillan, Wm. P. Hall, John M. Pridgen and others, on a credit of six months, purchaser giving notes with good and approved security.

J. H. MEREDITH, *Adminstrator.*
Jan. 30. 22-4t

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP which existed between H. W. FOY and MILES FOY, under the name and style of H. W. FOY & CO., in Columbus county, N. C., in the year 1855, in the Turpentine business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of December, 1855. All persons holding claims against said firm of H. W. Foy & Co., are requested to present them to MILES FOY for payment, who assumed the settlement of all claims due by, or owing to said firm. H. W. FOY.

Jan. 28.—121-1t—22-1t*

BACON AND PORK.

25 HHDS. PRIME BACON—SIDES AND SHOULders; 39 bbls. Rump Pork. For sale by
Jan 29th J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

MESS PORK.

50 BBLS. MESS PORK, landing from Schr. "L. P. Smith." For sale by
Jan 29th WILLARD & CURTIS.

DISTILLERS' GLUE.

25 BBLS. GLUE—A PRIME ARTICLE. Just received. For sale by
Jan 29th WILLARD & CURTIS.

CHEESE.

50 BOXES EXTRA DAIRY CHEESE, now landing. For sale by [Jan 29th] WILLARD & CURTIS.

FOR FEBRUARY.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK;
Graham's Magazine;
Knickerbocker Magazine;
Chambers' Journal;
Yankee Notions, &c. Received this morning, and for sale at
Jan 29th. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

LATE DATES

OF NEW YORK HERALD, EXPRESS, BALTImore Sun, Harper's Weekly, Telegraph, Punch, &c., &c., received this morning, and for sale at
Jan 29th S. W. WHITAKER'S.

VALENTINES!! FEBRUARY 14, 1857.

WE have now open for inspection, the largest selection of comic, plain and fanciful VALENTINES ever before brought to this market. We can suit all tastes or fancy. Those desiring a nice article would do well to call soon.

For sale at the Broadway Variety Store, No. 40 Market street. [Jan 29] W. H DeNEALE.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

200 HHDS. 15 TC'S. PRIME NEW CROP CARDEnas Molasses, now landing from brig S. P. Brown.
For sale by J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.
Jan 26th

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on 13th Oct, 1856, his negro man "SOLOMON." Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, slimbuilt, dark complexioned, has large teeth, thick lips, gums dark. He speaks quick when spoken to. He will no doubt attempt to pass himself off as a free negro, as he has heretofore done so. His mother, and all the rest of the family, belong to Mr. C. B. Miller, at Rocky Point, New Hanover county, and he may possibly be lurking in that neighborhood.

The above reward will be paid for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail so I can get him.

J. J. D. LUCAS.
Jan. 23, 1857. 117-1w—22-tf

CIRCULAR SAWS.

THOSE SAWS stamped J. M. ROBINSON are manufactured of the finest quality Cast Steel, by the very best workmen. They are tempered by Sylvester's Patent Tempering Machine; (which tempers more evenly, and renders the blade stiffer to the guage of plate than any other aparatus,) and ground on Southwell's Patent Saw Grinding Machine; the only machine that will grind a Circular Saw perfectly true. For sale by

J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
July 1, 1856.
P. S.—Saws of every kind made to order.

EMBROIDERIES.

WE HAVE on hand the largest stock of EMBROIDERIES ever opened in Wilmington, which are now offered at a great reduction in price, among which may be found Collars, from 62c. to $12; Sebte from $2 to $25; Swiss and Jaconet Flouncings in great variety.

HEDRICK & RYAN.
Jan. 9.

WILLARD & CURTIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN GRAIN.
No. 10 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Jan. 13th. Wilmington, N. C.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, tha the has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of

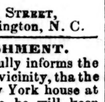
SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS.

Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Solo Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal street, New York, and
No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 20th, 1856 13-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE."

AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddl's, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.

WM. L. JACOBS.
Oct 20, '56. 38-tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just opened at the Store on North Water Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:

16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair brand;
40 do do Hazart do;
5 do do Columbia do;
15 bags Coffee; 50 kegs Nails;
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
5 bbls. Clarified do;
50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap;
50 do Sealed Herring;
65 bbls. Common Whiskey;
5 do Bourbon do;
25 do Apple Brandy;
5 do North Carolina Peach Brandy;
20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs Butter;
20 do Adamantine Candles;
10 do Black Pepper; 100 gross Matches;
12 do Cinnamon; 10 boxes Saleratus;
5 bbls. Malaga Wine, an excellent article;
300 Round Shaves—L. Wood's make;
30 Ploughs do do do;
10 bbls. Soda Biscuit;
5 cases Shoes—assorted qualities;
75 reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel. Besides a good many other articles, too numerous to mention, which will be sold low for cash by G. PRIGGE,
Nov. 20th 37 North Water Street.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	7 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	10½	@	12½
St Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.	11½	@	12½
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush.	00	@	85
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	8½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz.	22	@	25
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 60	@	1 75
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl,			
Mullets	5 00	@	6 50
Mac're, No 1	00@20	00	
do. No. 2	00@13	00	
do. No. 3.	5 50@	6 50	
do. No. 4	0 00@	0 00	
Herrings, East	4 00@	5 00	
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 75
Superfine	0 00	@	7 25
Fine	0 00	@	6 75
Cross	0 00	@	6 25
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, per lb.,			3¼
One ton and under 5, per ton,	62	00	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
LAND PLASTER, per bbl.	1	50	
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	71	@	72½
Oats	48	@	50
White Beans	0 00	@	1 50
Pease, Cow	80	@	82½
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.		4	@ 4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 00	@	1 15
N. River	90	@	1 00
N. Carolina	0 00	@	0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	90	@	00
do. fm store	1 35	@	0 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	38	@	40
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	45	@	50
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	60	@	75
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M. (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do	7 00	@	7 50
Scantling	0 00	@	6 50
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	48	@	50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 00	@	3 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 00
Hard	1 80	@	1 90
Tar, ℔ bbl.	1 30	@	1 35
do., in order	0 00	@	1 65
Pitch	do. 0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1,	3 00	@	4 50
do. No. 2,	1 25	@	1 50
do. No. 3,	1 05	@	1 10
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	49
Varnish, ℔ gal,	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	4½	@	4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	90	@	1 12½
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	90	@	1 00
Irish, do	0 00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	00	@	14
Middlings	11½	@	12
Shoulders	11	@	11½
Hog round	12½	@	13
Western Bacon,			
Middl

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1857.

The Marine Hospital Location.

As was seen by the proceedings published yesterday, a meeting was held at the Court House on Wednesday night to take into consideration the above matter. Unfortunately the weather was so bad, that although the meeting was undoubtedly respectable, it was the very reverse of "large." We confess to have learned for the first time, in connection with this matter, that a contract had been made by the Government or its agent, for the purchase of any site. Neither the collector of the port, whom it is usual to consult, nor any body else knew about it. This is, to say the least, very unusual.

Differences of opinion certainly exist in regard to the suitableness of Mount Tirzah. We found gentlemen of good judgment and of the highest respectability, among its warmest advocates, but on the other hand, we found two medical gentlemen of high character in the meeting, and they were *not* among its advocates. This was certainly well calculated to shake our confidence in the expediency of any policy that would confine the choice to that single location. We have no sort of personal interest in the matter, but cannot think it a safe policy to insist on such restriction. It might endanger the whole affair.

In regard to the value of this property we know nothing ourselves. We know that under no possible contingency could any personal advantage accrue to the gentlemen composing the Seamen's Friend Society. So that no private motives could be attributed to them. Still, we could not assent to some of the arguments brought forward. If the Society, on account of services rendered to seamen, has a claim upon the General Government, that is one thing; but it is another, and a different thing, to urge that claim against an appropriation definitely made for a specific purpose; for any money received from that appropriation does not come from the general fund in the Treasury, but from the limited amount to be applied to the erection of a hospital and pest-house at this place. The Congress has already fixed the sum, and it cannot be thus increased, however it may be diminished. It is claimed as a *right*, not a *charity*.

Daily Journal 23d inst.

☞ The Newbern *Express* of the 16th instant, reached us this morning, "and nothing more." "Nary red" paper else—nor letter, nor document. Things have certainly approached to the very brink of a precipice—to the eve of a crisis. We have had some idea of suspending publication, and going on a frolic, in preference to suspending ourselves, as we shall be compelled to do in sheer desperation, if this state of things continues. We are a little worse off than the children of Israel in the brick making business, for they had only to do without straw, and our friend Wood dispenses with that all the time.

Our associate Mr. Price, made a dead set this morning on the reports of the Patent office, and our agricultural friends may derive much pleasure and profit from a careful study of the Chinese Sugar Cane—a species of Millett, we believe, which may be cultivated anywhere that Indian Corn will grow, and afford a supply of glasses for domestic use.

We understand that the mill pond out on the Newbern Road or the Plank Road, or somewhere along that way is the scene of much skating—some falls and an occasional plunge into cold water. The skating is, no doubt pleasant and exciting. The falls and the cold baths are also exciting, but are not believed to be so pleasant.

Upon the whole, we think the freezing is kept up about as strongly this morning as ever. The wind blows steadily from the North, and the sky is gathering over it a dirty blanket of grayish-brown, or brownish-gray clouds of a very snowy character, and there is a creeping sensation indicative of a storm.

Captain Fremont, who has just returned from Weldon, informs us that the telegraph brought the news to Weldon that on Wednesday morning a train had started from Petersburg with two engines, for the purpose of trying to get through. As late as 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening the train had not reached Weldon nor been heard from. The Roads North of Richmond are blocked up, with no prospect of their being soon opened. The telegraph line North of that point is also down.

Up to this time no train has passed between Weldon and Petersburg since the commencement of the snow storm. But one train has passed over the Seaboard Road to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and passengers going North must there halt, for the Bay boats have been forced to suspend their trips on account of the ice. Some five trains have passed up the Wilmington and Weldon Road, and there being no connection North, the passengers have had to stop at Weldon, where everything is crowded, and no further accommodations to be had. It is recommended to passengers going North to remain in Wilmington until it is ascertained that the lines North of Weldon are open for travel. It will be better and pleasanter in every way.

Until the through connection is restored, we understand that but one train a day will be run each way on the Wilmington and Weldon Road—the day train up and down.

We almost forgot to state that it snowed yesterday on the line of the Petersburg Road, and as far down our Road as Goldsboro', with a very cold north wind and heavy frost. *Ibid.*

☞ We fear there is no doubt of the fact that some nineteen persons have died of cold in Petersburg since the commencement of the present storm. Duplicate dispatches to that effect had been received yesterday.

It has been horribly cold in Raleigh. A freight engine got through from that point to Goldsboro' yesterday, being the first communication of any kind since Sunday. *Ibid.*

☞ There is a point where newspaper controversy ought to stop, and where so far as we are concerned, it always *will* stop. That point has been reached in the Fayetteville Observer of the 19th inst., in its reply to our report of the remarks of the President of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, at a meeting in Wilmington in February last, and our subsequent remarks made with reference thereto. It raises an issue both of veracity and of motive—an issue which our own self-respect forbids us to regard as a matter for discussion. After quoting a portion of our report then made, it says: "We are authorized by the President to say that he said no such things as the above." We take our own authority to say, that whatever the impression of the President may be, we so understood him, and we took particular pains to understand him, and in order that no misunderstanding might arise, questions were asked and noted carefully, and our notes revised and compared with the answers and with the notes and understanding of others. Our report was published and has been before the world, the President of the Road and the Observer, for months without question or contradiction up to the present time. We believed it correct when we made it—we believe it correct now, and to all impugnment of our motives in making it, or any assertion that then or now we were engaged in any effort to magnify the cost of the Road, we have only to reply that it is not so—such is not the fact.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 19, 1857.

SENATE—After the presentation of reports from the various committees, the Senate went into a committee of the whole on the bill to amend the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad. Mr. Hill in the Chair. Mr. White offered an amendment, that the road should run through the town of Newton. Mr. Avery opposed it, as it would cost $180,000 to carry the road there. Mr. Avery offered an amendment to the amendment, which was adopted. Some other amendments were adopted, and the committee rose and reported in favor of the bill. Mr. Hill submitted the report, and the bill was put on its second reading.

The bill to charter the Metropolitan Bank was made the order of the day for to-morrow, at half-past 3 o'clock.

A number of bills, which had passed the House of Commons, were passed through the first reading.

The Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

In consequence of the slim attendance, there was none but private bills taken up.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—The following bills were introduced, read and appropriately referred:

Mr. Gilliam, a bill to charter the Tar River Navigation Company. Mr. Stubbs, a bill to provide for the inspection of Wood and Fish in the town of Washington. Mr. Gentry, a bill to lay off a public road in Ashe County.

On motion of Mr. Meares, the bill concerning Oysters and Clams was taken up, and passed its second reading. Mr. Meares explained the object of the bill was to incaurage the planting of beds of Oysters, &c., giving individuals privilege to stake off 10 acres for that purpose. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table; rejected. Yeas 22, nays 29. An amendment striking out 10 acres and inserting 5 was adopted. An amendment excluding Currituck County from the provisions of the bill, was adopted on motion of Mr. Jarvis. Mr. Humphrey offered a similar amendment in favor of Onslow County, which was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading.

The order of the day being the bill to incorporate the Rockingham and Coal Field Rail Road Company, was taken up. Mr. Settle briefly explained the object of the bill. It asked no aid from the State, merely a bare charter. It was called a Danville connection, but this was a mistake, and challenged an examination of it to prove the contrary. Mr. Long said he considered this a Danville connection in disguise, and as such, was opposed to it. Mr. D. F. Caldwell was in favor of a Danville connection, and would vote for this bill though it would not effect that object. Mr. Badham offered an amendment prohibiting the road from running within 20 miles of Danville, or 5 miles of the Virginia line. Mr. Benberry moved an amendment to the amendment which was adopted, and these both were rejected. Mr. Scales made an eloquent speech in favor of the bill, and was followed on the same side by Mr. Ogburn—Mr. Withers opposed the passage of the bill. Mr. Green offered an amendment against running the road nearer than 5 miles to Virginia line, and forfeiting the charter if any connection was made with roads running out of the State. This brought on considerable debate. Mr. Settle to remove any objection, moved to amend by prohibiting the road to run nearer than 19 miles to Danville, or 5 miles to Virginia line. Mr. Green's amendment was rejected. Yeas 31, nays 60. Mr. Bledsoe offered an amendment which was rejected. Mr. Settle's amendment was adopted, and the bill passed its second reading. Yeas 73, nays 17.

The House then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session was occupied with an uninteresting debate upon a bill to establish a ferry in Pasquotank County, pending which, the House adjourned.

[Raleigh has been visited with a heavy snow storm accompanied with a northwest wind, which has caused heavy drifts. The streets are nearly impassable. No mails left this morning. I mail this at the usual hour, but have no expectation that it will arrive in due season.]

RALEIGH, January 20, 1857.

SENATE.—After the usual morning's business, and the presentation of a few bills of no public interest, the bill from the House, concerning Common Schools, was very ably discussed, but the Senate came to no decision on it.

The bill to incorporate the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, was discussed by Messrs. Cherry and others. An attempt to tack to it the bill for the improvement of Trent river, was defeated.—Yeas 9, nays 18.

Pending the debate, the hour for recess arrived.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

This session was confined to bills and resolutions of a strictly private and local character, therefore of little public interest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Baxter presented a report from the select committee on the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. The report bears heavily on the management of the Company. It states that individuals had taken the stock of the delinquent sub-cribers at their own risk, yet the Company assumed the responsibility, and had misapplied the funds entrusted to their charge to the amount of $20,000, to save those persons from the effects of their own imprudence. By mismanagement in the sale of the bonds, the Company had lost $6,000. For these and other reasons set forth, the Committee are of opinion that, while acquitting the managers of the company of any "moral delinquency," the management of their affair has been such as to involve "a forfeiture of their franchises," if the State chooses to "press for so heavy a penalty." This is a fair abstract of the report, as collected from the rapid reading of the clerk.

Mr. Ferrebee presented, at the request of the directors, and with the consent of the committee, a statement in reply, "not controverting the facts," but giving the directors' reasons for acting as they did. After some discussion, the report and statement were sent to the Senate, with a propositon to print.

On motion of Mr. Stubbs, the bill to elect Judges by the people was taken up for its third reading. Mr. Badham moved to make it the order of the day for the 4th of March next. Mr. Stubbs wished to debate the matter, but, being called to order, the Speaker decided, under the rules of the House, that the matter was not debatable. Mr. Baxter appealed from the Chair's decision. The House sustained the Speaker. Ayes 63, nays 31. Mr. Badham's motion was adopted. Yeas 55, nays 42.

After some unimportant business, the order of the day—being the Senate bill to re-charter the Bank of the State—was taken up and read the second time.—Mr. Hill, of Stokes, moved an amendment. Mr. Caldwell opposed both bill and amendment, and "pitched into the Bank" in his usual style. Mr. Baxter, at some length, opposed the bill, and, in order to test the matter, moved to indefinitely postpone.—Rejected. Yeas 34, nays 53. Mr. Hill, of Halifax, wished the House to pass the bill on second reading, and print the Senate amendments. Pending the debate on this proposal, the House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was occupied in discussing the motion to indefinitely postpone the Beaufort Harbor and Coal Fields Railroad bill. Its friends fought hard for it, but were beaten on a division. Yeas 52, nays 39. Mr. Hill, of Halifax, in order to put an end to the matter, moved a reconsideration. This was strenuously opposed by the advocates of the bill, who succeeded in staving off a vote until 5 o'clock, when the House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

With the exception of refusing to reconsider the vote rejecting the Beaufort Harbor and Coal Fields Railroad bill, there were nothing but private bills and resolutions brought before the House.

RALEIGH, Jan. 21, 1857.

SENATE—The bill to incorporate the Bank of Salisbury, after a short debate, was rejected—yeas 12, nays 19.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Lincolnton was likewise rejected—yeas 12, nays 20.

These are the only matters of public interest transacted this morning. A number of private bills and resolutions were acted upon.

The continued severity of the weather has caused a slim attendance.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session was occupied by the resumed debate on the bill to incorporate the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, which passed. Yeas 19, nays 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Murphey introduced a bill to revive the act incorporating the New River and Bear Creek Canal Company; under the suspension of the rules, the bill passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Hill, of Halifax, gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce a resolution limiting speeches to 15 minutes.

The unfinished business of yesterday being the bill to establish a ferry on Pasquotank River, was taken up. Mr. Badham said the County Courts had jurisdiction in these matters, and in order to leave this to their decision, he would move to lay the bill on the table. Adopted—yeas 41, nays 22.

A bill relative to removing free negroes from the State was taken up. It provides that any free negroe leaving the State for one month, on his return would be liable to a fine of $1000. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Stubbs and Gilliam, and supported by Messrs. Benbury, Meares, Bright and Jones. On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the bill was laid on the table—yeas 61, nays 35.

On motion of Mr. Cansler, the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company was made the order of the day for Thursday next, on its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, of Wake, the discussion on his bill to charter the North Carolina Bank was postponed until after the debate, on to-morrow, upon the bill to re-charter the State Bank.

The bill to charter the Rockingham and Coalfields Railroad was taken up for its third reading. An amendment providing for the forfeiture of the charter if any connection was made with a Virginia railroad was accepted by Mr. Settle. A spirited debate ensued. Several amendments were rejected, and the bill passed its second reading—yeas 70, nays 38.

A bill authorizing the payment of the fourth instalment to the Atlantic and North Carolina Western Railroad Company, under a suspension of the rules, passed its second and third reading.

A bill, introduced by Mr. Humphrey, to incorporate a company to build a railroad from Beaufort harbor to the Coalfields in Chatham, with a substitute offered by Mr. Elliott extending it to the Yadkin River, was laid on the table—yeas 44, nays 43.

A bill relative to the purchasers of Cherokee lands was indefinitely postponed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The debate on the State Bank Charter occupied the entire session. Amendments to make the bank pay a bonus of $100,0000, $50,000 and $25,000, were successively voted down. The principal opposition came from the friends of the "People's Bank." Mr. Outlaw supported the bill. Mr. Baxter strongly opposed it, and stated it would not be accepted by the Stockholders with the Senate amendments.

The debate continued until the hour for recess.

NIGHT SESSION.

After the passage of some private bills, the debate was resumed on the Bank charter. The House was evidently indisposed to pass it without a thorough examination of the Senate amendments, which were ordered to be printed, and the bill passed its second reading with the understanding that the debate on its merits was to take place on the third reading. Yeas 54, nays 33.

The House sat until near 10 o'clock and passed a number of private bills and resolutions. With the exception of a bill to provide for taking the Statistics of crime in this State, no bill was passed of any public interest.

RALEIGH, January 22, 1857.

SENATE.—The Senate was occupied until the hour for recess in discussing the Revenue bill on its third reading.

Mr. Holt moved to amend the land tax by inserting 12 cents instead of 15; rejected. Yeas 15, nays 24. Mr. Dockery moved to amend by reducing the poll tax to its former rate, instead of 50 cents as in the present bill; rejected. Yeas 14, nays 25. These motions were introduced merely for the purpose of making political capital, and were very properly voted down.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Mr. Caldwell offered a resolution concerning the building of machine shops in Alamance county. On motion of Mr. Erwin, it was laid on the table.

A resolution by Mr. Rushing to send a message to the Senate concerning the time of adjournment of the General Assembly, was rejected.

Mr. Jarvis, a resolution concerning Cherokee lands.

Mr. Holmes, a bill to charter the Lillington Hotel Company of Wilmington.

Mr. Love, a bill to charter the Linwood Female Academy of Haywood.

Mr. Holmes, a bill to increase the revenues of the town of Wilmington.

The following engrossed bills, from the Senate, were read the first time:

A bill to charter the Currituck Steamboat Company. A bill to charter the Cheraw and Coal Field Railroad Company. A bill to charter the Historical Society of the University of N. C. A bill to charter the Female College of the Methodist Protestant Conference of N. C., and a bill to charter the Warsaw High School.

The order of the day being the bill to charter the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, it was taken up for the third reading. A number of amendments were offered, but the bill failed to pass. Yeas 37, nays 69.

The bill to charter the Bank of North Carolina, was taken up. Mr. Lewis, of Wake, explained the sections of the bill. It provides for three and a half millions of capital, two millions of which should belong to the State; and not issuing notes of less value than $3. Mr. Lewis made a very lucid statement of the advantages to be derived from the adoption of his bill. Mr. Crump moved to postpone until the 4th of March. Rejected. Yeas 34, nays 72. Mr. Stubbs moved to strike out $3 and insert $5. Yeas 42, nays 42. The Speaker voted in the negative. Motion rejected. An amendment, permitting the stockholders to examine the books, being adopted, the bill passed its second reading. Yeas 64, nays 41.

The bill providing for the granting of Mt. Tirza to the United States for building a Marine Hospital at or near Wilmington was taken up; and a memorial from the Rev. Mr. Langdon read. Mr. Holmes offered a substitute, providing for the purchase of a site within 4 miles of Wilmington. Mr. Bledsoe opposed the substitute, as Mt. Tirza was already sold to the United States. Mr. Holmes explained the entire matter to the House, and was followed by Mr. Meares to the same effect. After some debate, the substitute was adopted.

A bill concerning the listing for taxes of lands lying in two counties was read. It provides that they may be listed in that county where the owner resides. The bill passed its second and third readings. The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Supreme Court.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:

By Nash, C. J. In Stevenson v. Simmons, from Beaufort, affirming the judgement. Also, in Brown v. Hodges, from Beaufort, in equity, declaring there is error, in the order appealed from. Also, in the State v. Rachel, from Cumberland, directing a venire de nove.

By Pearson, J. In Mann v. Taylor, from Stanly, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Confield v. McLean, from Cumberland, affirming the judgement. Also, in Miller v. Cherry, in Equity, from Bertie.

By Battle, J. In State v. Bond, from Chowan, declaring that there is no error. Also, in State v. Burk, from Chowan, declaring there is no error. Also, in Cousins v. Wall, in Equity, from Beaufort. Also, in Peterson v. Mathis, in Equity, from Sampson, declaring that there is no error in the order appealed from.

SALE OF BANK STOCKS AND STATE BONDS.—We learn from the Fayetteville Observer that a sale of Stocks and Bonds took place on Thursday last at Wadesborough, and resulted as follows:—

191 shares Stock of Bank of Wadesborough, averaged $65 50 per share of $50.

100 do. Bank of Charlotte, averaged $51 66.

5 State Bonds of $1000 each averaged $996 65.

The terms were 6 months credit.

Washington Items—The Congressional Bribery Case, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House of Representatives to-day passed a resolution causing the arrest of Mr. Simonton, the correspondent of the New York *Times*. He made a speech in his own defence upon the charge of contempt in refusing to answer certain questions put by the Committee of Investigation. Another resolution was passed holding him in close custody during the present session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate has passed the Sub-Marine Telegraph Bill.

The travel, which has been interrupted by the snow storms, has been resumed to day between this city and New York.

Marine Losses and Disasters.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The ship Cerissa, from Calcutta, was wrecked upon the beach at Cohasset, and the mate and three seamen drowned.

The barque A. G. Cochrane, from Apalachicola, went ashore on Race Point, but the crew were saved. The schooner Bonetta is ashore at the same place.—Two of her crew were frozen to death.

The brig Geneva, from Georgtown, S. C., is a total loss, having gone ashore near Scituate. Four of her seamen were drowned. Several other disasters have occurred, and many vessels have drifted to sea.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAV. CO.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee, "appointed to examine the charter of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and the several acts of the Assembly granting them aid, to see if the conditions of these grants have been complied with," have instructed the undersigned to submit the following report:

The acts under which the "Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company" organized, limited the capital stock to $200,000, of which individuals were to subscribe $120,000, and the State the residue; and it is further provided therein, that "whenever the company shall subscribe and pay into the hands of the treasurer of the company $30,000, the Governor shall subscribe, and the treasurer of the State shall pay into the hands of the treasurer of the company $20,000; and they shall continue to subscribe and pay in, in that proportion, until the whole capital stock shall have been subscribed for and paid in." This provision seems to have been faithfully observed by the company until two-thirds of the stock had been paid. But being unable longer to induce prompt payments by the individual subscribers, the company, with the view of getting possession of the balance of the State's subscription, borrowed $40,000, and paid the same into its treasury; and insisting that this was a substantial compliance with that provision of its charter recited above, requested the Governor to subscribe and cause to be paid the remaining portion of stock reserved to the State. But this requisition, his Excellency, Gov. Reid, very properly declined acceding to. The company then made a payment of $5,000 on this debt, and the balance ($35,000,) was assumed by individuals, who, to facilitate the work, agreed to advance this sum for the delinquent stockholders, "release the company from all claim which they might have on it for reimbursement," and look only to the collections that might thereafter be made from those for whom they had advanced, for their indemnity; and in the execution of this agreement, they substituted their own note for the note of the corporation. Upon these facts appearing to the proper authority, the balance of the State's subscription was paid to the company. But, notwithstanding the voluntary assumption of this debt by private persons as aforesaid, the company continued to recognize it as its own, and had, from time to time, reduced it by payments to about $8,000, for which the parties interested have an existing judgments against it.

Of the payment thus made, about $21,000 was collected from the defaulting stockholders, for whose benefit the debt was created, and the residue was paid out of the general corporate fund, deprived from other sources, which, including interest, amounts to more than $20,000. Thus it will be seen that $20,000 of the company's capital has been diverted from the objects contemplated by the charter, and generously appropriated for the protection of individuals against their own improvident contracts; and by it the State sustains a loss co-extensive with her interest in the company, and the public is delayed in the enjoyment of the facilities to arise from the completion of an important State enterprise.

At the session of the General Assembly, holden in 1852, a further subscription of $80,000 was made in behalf of the State, and the same was paid to and expended by the company previous to the last session of this body. The company then applied for additional aid, and by the 5th chapter of the statutes of that session, provision was made for the State's endorsing the bonds of the company to the amount of $300,000, upon the several conditions therein expressed. Among others, the company was required "not to sell the bonds for less than their par value;" and to apply the proceeds thereof "exclusively in the first instance to the completion of the navigation." Both of these conditions have been disregarded. Of the bonds thus endorsed by the State, $200,000 in value were sold on six months time, the company paying interest, but receiving none, which is equivalent to a loss of 3 per cent., amounting to $6,000. The remaining bonds of $100,000 were sold for $80,000 in cash, and a steamboat, "Southerner," and five lighters. From the evidence before them, your committee have unanimously come to the conclusion, that repaired, as per contract, these boats will not be worth more than $10,000; and it being admitted by the officers of the company that the steamer, constituting about three-fourths in value of the whole, is too large to pass the company's locks, and that the same were purchased without examination, the committee can view the matter in no other light than a mere evasion of that clause of the statue forbidding the sale of these bonds under par.

The non-observance of the other provision of the act is equally as palpable. Instead of applying the money realized from the sale of these bonds "to the completion of the said navigation," $26,675 thereof was appropriated to the payment of interest accruing on them, and another debt of the company, and to the payment of dividends on preferred stock.

The representatives of the State in the general meeting of the stockholders, as well as in the board of directors, were cognizant of the action of the company in the several particulars complained of, and in each case a majority of them assented thereto.

Arguments and explanations have been heard by your committee from the president, attorney and other officers of the company, in which the necessities and honest purposes of the company were pressed upon their consideration. But conceding all this to be true, (and your committee do not wish to be understood as attributing any moral delinquency to any one,) they are nevertheless constrained to say, that the company has, in the several particulars enumerated, exceeded its powers, misapplied the funds obtained from and by aid of the State, and consequently has forfeited its franchise if the State chooses to impose so heavy a penalty.

Other allegations have been made against the company by various persons impugning the efficiency of the general management of its concerns, but the same is not, in the opinion of the committee, referred to them by the terms of the resolution under which they have been constituted as such, and they have, therefore, not investigated the same, and wish to be understood as expressing no opinion in relation thereto.

Having performed the duty assigned them by reporting the facts and their opinion to the House, your committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN BAXTER, *Chairman.*

A Statement of the Directors of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

In relation to the debt in the Commercial bank of Wilmington, assumed by certain individuals for the purpose of drawing the last instalment of the State under the act of 1848-'49, the directors state that the whole subject was presented to the meeting of the stockholders in April, 1855, and they unanimously resolved that the company ought, in justice, to pay the debt, the same having been assumed in good faith and for the benefit of the company.

The proceedings of the stockholders on this subject was published in every variety of form, and they are not aware that they have ever heard the slightest complaint or it as being wrong, until now.

The whole amount thus assumed was $8,000, which is now outstanding against the company.

In relation to the sale of the two first bonds of $100,000 each the directors state that they sold the bonds in May, 1855, for $200,000, a portion was paid forthwith and the bonds were to be issued in July following. They became individually responsible for the portion paid until the bonds were issued, and took good security for the payment of the whole amount. By the terms of the contract the company were to pay interest for sums paid before January following, and the purchasers to pay interest for all sums unpaid after January. They hoped that the interest account would be about equal on both sides, and that the bonds would nett them $200,000. It turned out, however, that the purchasers paid up the whole remaining balance on the 1st of January, long before it was needed by the company, and stopped the interest from running against them, leaving an interest account against the company of $2,221, so that in fact the bonds only netted them about $99,000 each. They doubt not this was the best sale of any kind of State bonds of that amount made during the year, for on reference to the sales of stock made in May, 1855, they find that North Carolina State bonds sold at 97 in the New York market, which was nearly 2 per cent less than what was actually received by the company for her endorsed bonds.

With respect to the sale of the last bonds of $100,000, the situation of the work left them no alternative. They sought in vain to make sale in the northern market, and at home, by advertisement, without receiving a single bid. They could not obtain for it $80,000 in Philadelphia or New York. They probably might have sold it, as they had a right to do, with the other two bonds at par, with an understanding that the proceeds might remain on deposit till needed by the company; but they would have lost the interest for one year at least, which would have made it a less advantageous disposition than the one made, though it might have been of less technical exception.

With respect to the payments of interest out of the $300,000, the directors state that they had no other fund out of which to make them. All the money they could raise upon the preferred stock was appied to pay off judgments against the company, so as to enable it to make an unquestionable mortgage of its property to the State. If they had not paid the coupons upon the bonds, the State must have paid them, and if they had not paid the interest upon the first mortgage, which was well known to the Legislature, the work must have been sold. By the law which authorized the bonds, the company were also authorized to create $100,000 of preferred stock *upon such terms as they might think proper*. They accordingly created a preferred stock of seven per cent, to be calculated and paid from the date of the certificates, with a provision that the State or the company might redeem the stock at par. It this way they hoped not only to raise funds, but also to absorb much of the old debt then hanging over the company. Unfortunately, but little stock was taken for either purpose. The small amount of money raised was taken to pay judgments as stated above, and most of our creditors have preferred to bring suit and levy executions upon the work, at a cost to the company of four times the amount of the additional one per cent on preferred stock. Of one thing the directors feel very certain—no other course could have saved the river, and enabled them to push forward its improvement as they have done. They may have departed from the strict letter of the law, and what company has not? but they have endeavored faithfully to preserve its spirit under the most embarrassing circumstances, and to apply honestly and prudently the funds committed to their hands to promote the interest of the company, and that of the State. It is not pretended that they have not done so. The only allegation is, that they have departed from the strict letter of the law. If they had not done so they would have done nothing at all, and this great work would have been lost to the State, for which they would have received, as they would have deserved, the just condemnation of every sincere friend of internal improvement in the State. They have endeavored to execute the law in its spirit, and to make it effective for the improvement of the river; and they confidently appeal to liberal and patriotic men for their justification.

ALEX. MURCHISON, *Pres.*
A. RENCHER,
J. H. HAUGHTON,
J. J. JACKSON,
JAMES CASSIDAY,
A. S. McNEILL.

THE CHINESE SUGAR MILLET.—An agricultural correspondent of the Scientific *American* says he ground in a cider mill and then pressed about half a bushel of the canes of the sugar millet, which he supposed to be worthless, from being touched with frost, and he obtained a quart of excellent molasses from the juice by evaporation. He judges from the square rod of ground planted—if the canes had all been used—would have produced four gallons of molasses, or at the rate of 640 gallons per acre. Such a crop would have proved valuable the last year, since sugar and molasses are so high.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax on the 19th, having left Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The political news contains a confirmation of the late accounts from China.

The American ship Portsmouth destroyed one of the Chinese forts for insults offered to the flag of the United States.

Swiss affairs had assumed a more favorable aspect towards the continuance of peace.

The Paris Congress is proceeding satisfactorily.

Chinese Sugar Cane.

Our attention has lately been called to a description of the cultivation of the Chinese Sugar Cane, as reported to the Patent Office, and to be found in the agricultural volume of that department for the year 1855, page 279. We extract the following report from amongst various others, (made to the Beach Island Farmers' Club, of Barnwell District, S. C., by J. H. Hammond, Esq.) Patent Office Report, page 282:

A rule of this Club, requiring every member to make and report, each year, an agricultural experiment, I will take this opportunity to acquit myself of that duty. One of our members, Mr. Redmond, of the "Southern Cultivator," distributed among us last winter, some seeds of what is commonly called "Sugar Millet." He very kindly gave me enough to plant half an acre—about a pint. I prepared a plat of ground on a northern slope, of old, stiff and worn-out land, in such a manner and with as much manure as would probably have made it yield, with average seasons, about 20 bushels of corn per acre. On the 22d of March, I planted the seed in three-foot drills, dropping every 18 or 20 inches some six or eight seeds. It was ploughed and hoed often enough to keep the grass down, and about the 1st of July began to head. The heat had then been unusually intense for two weeks, and has continued so up to the present time; and latterly, the drought has been very destructive. I do not think this half acre would have yielded 5 bushels had it been planted in corn. Having intended, however, to ascertain whether the millet would make syrup, I had a rude mill put up with two beech-wood rollers.

Finding that by the 22d of July the most advanced heads had passed the milky stage, I had 1,750 canes cut, which I supposed were a fair sample of the patch. The first 300 or 400 were passed through the mill twice, the remainder four times, and the yield was 194 quarts of juice. But 10 canes, which I selected and passed several times through the mill, yielded 3 quarts. The juice was received in common tubs and tested by a thermometer, and a saccharometer with a scale of 40 degrees. The thermometer stood in every instance at 78 degrees F. The saccharometer varied from 21½ to 23½ degrees. At the latter point, the juice would float a fresh-laid egg. I boiled it in a deep, old-fashioned "cow-pot," and, after six to seven hours' boiling, obtained 22 quarts of tolerable syrup.

The next day I selected 10 canes, the heads of which were fully developed and the top seed beginning to turn black, and again 10 comprising all these stages, but from which I did not strip the leaves. They were all passed through the mill seven times, and yielded nearly the same quantity of juice—about 3 quarts for every 10 canes. The juice, tested by the saccharometer, showed that the youngest cane had rather the most, and the oldest rather the least saccharine matter. The whole, together with that of a few other good canes, exhibited at 80 degrees of the thermometer 24 degrees of the saccharometer. From 42 pints of the juice, I obtained, after four hours' boiling, 9 pints of rather better syrup than that made the day before. In these boilings, I mixed with the cold juice about a teaspoonful of lime-water of the consistency of cream for every five gallons.

These selected canes grew on the best spots of the patch, and where probably corn might have been produced, the present season, at the rate of 20 bushels to the acre. They were an inch in diameter, at the largest end, and 7½ feet long after cutting off the head and a foot of the stem. After this, I cut down all the inferior cane and cured it for forage.

On the 28th of July, two of the members of the Club (Dr. Bradford and Mr. H. Lamar) being at my house, remained to see the result of pressing and boiling 400 canes I had cut and stripped. Each of us selected 10 canes, and put them through the press eight times; the result being as before, about 3 quarts for every ten canes. But even after the pressure, juice could be wrung from the canes by the hands, and we agreed that at least one-fourth of it, and that the best, remained in the cane—so inefficient was my mill. The rest of the cane, I ordered to be pressed six times, but we did not ourselves remain to see it done, nor did we count the 400 canes. The yield of the whole, however, was 37½ quarts. With the thermometer at 85 degrees in the juice, the saccharometer stood at 24½ degrees; we boiled the juice until it run together on the rim of the ladle and hung in a transparent sheet half an inch below it before falling.—And this in two and a half hours. The result was six quarts of choice syrup. The next day I repeated the experiment on a larger scale, with equal success, and I have brought to the Club enough of the syrup to enable every member to try it and judge of its quality. All who have tasted it, agree that it is equal to the best that we get from New Orleans. In these last boilings, I put a table-spoonful of lime-water, prepared as before, to every ten gallons. The whole process of clarifying and boiling was carried through in the same pot, and that very unsuitable from its depth.

I measured the grain from a number of heads, and the result was an average of a gill from each. I weighed a half a peck of matured seed, after several days' exposure to the sun. It weighed 4½ pounds, equal to 38 pounds to the bushel. I weighed 20 of the best canes cut for forage, after it was cured sufficiently to house. They weighed 24 pounds, equal to 30,000 pounds for 25,000 canes [per acre?] which I think might be grown on land that would make 25 bushels of corn with average seasons. I have tried horses, cattle, and hogs, and find they eat the cane, its leaves and seed, greedily, and fowls and pigeons the last. I think, however, when allowed to mature, the cane should be cut up fine for animals, as the outer coat is hard.

I did not attempt to make sugar, not having prepared for that. There can, however, be no doubt that it can be made from such syrup as this. And, as they make more syrup in the West Indies per acre than they do in Louisiana, only because the cane matures better, it is not unreasonable to infer that the millet, which matures here perfectly, and will even make two crops in a year, will yield more and better sugar than the Louisiana cane.

Beginning to cut the cane as soon as the head is fully developed, it may be secured for a month before it will all ripen—how long after that I do not know. A succession of crops might be easily arranged so as to insure cutting and boiling from the 1st of July—probably earlier—until frost. I have housed some stalks directly from the field, to ascertain hereafter, whether, thus treated, it will yield juice and make syrup next winter.

A good sugar-mill, with three wooden rollers, may be erected for less than $25, and a sugar boiler that will make 30 gallons of syrup a day, may be purchased in Augusta for less than $60.

This millet will, of course, mix with any other variety of the family, if planted near it. Unfortunately, I planted broom-corn about 100 yards from mine, and shall therefore have to procure seed elsewhere for the 10 acres I intend to plant next year.

I have now stated the chief particulars of my experiment. Every member of this Club is competent to draw his own conclusions. A single experiment—especially one in agriculture—is rarely conclusive. I may err myself, and might cause others to err, were I to express, with any emphasis, the opinion I at present entertain of the value of this recently introduced plant.

More Snow Storms North and South.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 22.—Sleet yesterday followed by severe cold. The Savannah river is filled with masses of floating ice.

A despatch from Petersburg to day states that there were no mails or communication since Sunday. The lines are down. Terrible storms, snow, sleet, intense cold. It was snowing at Petersburg last night and to day.

LARGE PUNCH BOWLS.—An American one evening was warm in his praises of the hospitalities of the mother country. Amid other instances he quoted one of the Rutland punch-bowls, which, on the christening of the young marquis, was built so big that a large boat was set sailing upon it, in which a boy sat, who ladled out the liquor. "I guess," said one of the company, "I've seen a punch-bowl that 'ud beat that to immortal smash; for, at my brother's christening, the bowl was so deep that when the young 'un said it warn't sweet enough, father sent a man down in a diving-bell to stir up the sugar at the bottom."

Growth of the United States.

During the past year, says the Washington *Globe*, the prosperity of the United States has received an unexampled development. The various sources of true national wealth, the cultivation of new lands, the increase of the crops, the extension of manufactures, the working of mines, the import and export trade, foreign and home commerce, the construction and working of railroads, the growth and embellishment of cities, have all wonderfully increased, and by adding largely to the capital of the country, have given such impulse and activity to business of all kinds, that it has far surpassed the best results of any preceding year. This growth of prosperity is but partially shown by the published statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, inasmuch as the fiscal year of the Government closes with the 30th June, and, while the results of those statements embrace and are largely affected by the business of the latter half of '55, they do not include that of the latter half of 1856.—An approximate idea of the business of the year can be formed by examing tables of the commerce and finances of New York in 1856. The transactions of the New York clearing house for 1856 show an increase of $1700,000,000 or thirty per cent. on those of 1855, making the total for the year amount to the enormous sum of $7,300,000,000. The transaction of the London clearing house in 1849 amounted to $4,772,000,000. They amount now, probably, to triple that sum. If so, the business of New York is equal to half that of London. In the imports and exports of New York there has been an increase of thirty-three per cent. on those of 1855. The increase in rail road traffic has been from twenty to thirty per cent.

The increase in the cultivation of new lands, one of the chief elements of our prosperity, is shown by the large sales of those lands, and by the grants of the public domain, amounting to seventeen million six hundred thousand acres, nearly four times the extent of Massachusetts, or more than Belgium and Holland united. Besides these large appropriations, Congress has gran